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ABSTRACT

This document concerns the problem of juveniles arrested for or accused of serious criminal acts who are referred out of the juvenile justice system and into the adult criminal court system. The first section discusses the identification of the juvenile remand cases including their arrests, proportion of males, ethnic background, ages, and subsequent arrests. The second section discusses arrest dispositions and sentences and includes a comparison of juvenile and adult arrest outcomes, arrest disposition varying by type of charge or offense, probabilities of various sentences or penalties, and incarceration as part of the sentencing outcome. The last section discusses the research analysis of the identified juvenile remand cases including juveniles' place of residence, juvenile court involvement, most serious charge in prior juvenile court referrals, consequences of prior referrals, previous commitment to state training schools, factors involved in the decision to remand to adult system, and ages of remanded juveniles at earliest known juvenile court referral. Appendices include data forms and listing of key variables for arrests studied and tracked. (ABL)

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JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR SERIOUS FELONY CRIMES IN OREGON AND "REMANDED" TO ADULT CRIMINAL COURTS: A STATISTICAL STUDY

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JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR SERIOUS FELONY CRIMES IN OREGON AND "REMANDED" TO ADULT CRIMINAL COURTS: A STATISTICAL STUDY

MARCH, 1985

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Executive Summary

This report attempts to answer a number of questions about juveniles arrested for serious felony crimes in Oregon in a recent year (1980), and who were subsequently remanded to adult criminal court for prosecution. Specifically, the report presents the results of research which utilizes offender-based transaction statistics (OBTS) and data obtained from computerized criminal history (CCH) files (including "rap sheet" data) and data obtained from a special survey of juvenile department case file materials and documents.

By utilizing OBTS/CCH data, we are able in this report to profile these juvenile arrestees in terms of the nature of the felony offenses for which they were arrested and to track subsequent arrest dispositions and sentences. Through our survey research effort we extended our profiling of these remanded juveniles to include additional background data not available in the CCH system. These survey data permitted profiling of these juveniles' prior delinquency involvement and degree of penetration of the juvenile justice system.

Where possible, the overall research effort was augmented by attempts to contrast remanded juvenile arrestees with other juvenile arrestees and adult arrestees.

The picture which emerges from this profile research is basically one which supports the view that the remanded juvenile arrested for or accused of a serious felony crime in Oregon is generally an older juvenile offender and a male with an extensive juvenile court referral history involving largely predatory property crime (i.e., chronic involvement in crimes where the offender appears to prey on other people's property) and is well known to the juvenile justice system. Of course, there are some exceptions; but these observations are generally valid when describing these remanded juveniles.

Though the research is limited to examining CCH ("rap" sheet) and juvenile court case file data on 99 juveniles who accounted for 114 CCH recorded Part I

felony arrests in 1980, it does provide a preliminary basis for outlining the uniqueness of the remanded juvenile who is arrested for a serious felony crime in Oregon and provides some insight into the circumstances of his or her penetration through the juvenile justice system and entry into the adult criminal justice system. We feel that this brief report contains important information and findings pertaining to remanded juveniles and the transfer or waiver of juvenile court jurisdiction. A number of the more important research findings are highlighted in the next few paragraphs.

As mentioned earlier, 99 unique individuals can be associated with these 114 CCH recorded serious (Part I) felony arrests for calendar year 1980. Eighty-six (86) individuals accounted for one Part I felony arrest in 1980 and thirteen (13) others accounted for two or more such felony arrests in 1980 in Oregon.

The joint distribution by sex and race indicates that the overwhelming majority of these 99 individuals (approximately 88%) were white males.

The age distribution for these 99 remanded juveniles gives us some clue as to why the juvenile courts waivered and transferred jurisdiction in these cases. While youth as young as 16 (and as old as 17.99 years) can be remanded, 17 year olds appeared more often in our data. In fact, the age distribution is skewed or loaded heavily toward the older side of the 16 to 17.99 year age range with a mean of 17.5 years of age as of date of initial arrest in 1980. The fact that over ninety percent (92%) of these individuals were over 17 and nearing the age at which juvenile court jurisdiction ends (at 18) may indicate that many in the juvenile justice system have judged these individuals not to be amenable to rehabilitation in facilities or programs available to the juvenile court. It also has been suggested that some of these older youth already perceive themselves to be emancipated from their own families and committed to a life style of emancipation from adult control. Because of their particular life style and values, it is possible that when arrested they may prefer remand status and prosecution in an adult criminal court rather than be handled as a referral in the juvenile court. Such a preference may simply be a manifestation of their emancipation needs.

While we are primarily interested in arrest entries for 1980, it is of some interest that some of these cases had prior (i.e., 1979) and many had subsequent (1981 and 1982) arrest entries recorded in the CCH file.

We examined Oregon State Police CCH system "rap sheets" to determine how many of these 99 remanded juveniles had prior arrests in Oregon only for any type of offense. Data in the report indicates that only a small proportion (about 8%) of the individuals in this study had one or more prior CCH recorded arrests in Oregon (for any type of offense or ordinance violation) before the 1980 felony arrest(s) cited here. Of course, we do not know about arrests which may have occurred outside Oregon, nor do we know about juvenile court referrals (i.e., offenses which did not result in fingerprinting and entry into the CCH system via remand proceedings). A last finding from the CCH data base which is of some significance is that 64 of the 99 individuals in this study (64.6%) had one or more subsequent arrests (i.e., after 1980) for some type of offense or ordinance violation.

Additional CCH data summarized on these remanded juveniles includes information on county of residence, most serious Part I felony arrest charge, most serious conviction charge, judicial outcome, and sentencing disposition.

The most striking findings obtained from an analysis of the juvenile department case file data on these remanded juveniles involved their juvenile court referral histories and the legal basis for the orders to remand these youth to adult criminal court for prosecution.

Of these 99 remanded juveniles, only 3.0% (or 3 of 99) had no juvenile court referrals prior to the first CCH recorded Part I felony arrests noted for 1980. For the entire group of 99 individuals, the average number of prior juvenile court referrals was 9.5 with a range from 0 to 27 priors. Of the 96 with priors, 94 (or 97.9%) had prior referrals resulting in adjudication and 50 of these 94 (or 53.2%) had a prior adjudication which resulted in commitment to one of the state's training schools. The average age as of the first known juvenile court referral for these remanded juveniles was 12.97 years.

A STATISTICAL STUDY OF JUVENILES ARRESTED FOR SERIOUS FELONY CRIMES IN OREGON AND "REMANDED" TO ADULT CRIMINAL COURTS

NOVEMBER, 1984

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Introduction

This report is about a seldom researched group of juveniles in trouble with the law. These are the children who have been arrested for or accused of serious criminal acts or offenses and who are referred to the juvenile justice system, but who do not remain in this system for case processing and final disposition. Instead, jurisdiction over these cases is transferred to an adult criminal court for criminal justice system processing and eventual case disposition in the adult system. In Oregon we refer to this legal transfer or waiver of juvenile court jurisdiction as "remand" to adult court.

In recent years in Oregon, as elsewhere, there has been a heightened interest in studying juveniles committing serious crimes and subsequently remanded to adult criminal court for prosecution. The background for this increased interest in Oregon for studying juvenile cases transferred to the criminal court is similar to that experienced nationally. Increasing disenchantment with the perceived effectiveness of the juvenile courts, coupled with a shift in correctional philosophy away from a rehabilitation model to a more punitive "just desserts" model, has led to a growing concern with the remand issue. Specifically, as people began to perceive what they considered to be an increase in serious juvenile crime, many suggested as a deterrent, the increased use of juvenile court waiver and criminal prosecution of serious juvenile offenders with more emphasis on incapacitation as a dispositional outcome. Proposals followed for lowering the age of remand and expanding the types of crime to which remand or waiver procedures would apply. At the national level, two recent reports with wide circulation and extensive

publicity attest to the fact that in the last few years there has been increasing pressure to handle serious juvenile offenders in the criminal justice system.[1] These two reports, as well as a growing body of literature, demonstrate that this trend is a source of much controversy and uncertainty in Oregon and in other states.

With this background in mind, we proposed research which we felt would contribute significantly to an understanding of the policy and research issues surrounding the use of juvenile court waiver both in Oregon and nationally. To support this research, we sought funding through the U.S. Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) JS-8 program entitled, "Investigation of Issues in Criminal Justice and Development of Analytic Methods and Techniques."

The JS-8 state-level program of the Bureau of Justice Statistics places a joint emphasis on the investigation of significant policy research issues in the criminal justice system and the development of statistical methods and techniques for analyzing them. This joint emphasis reflects the assumption that the nature and scope of certain policy research issues aid development of specific statistical methods and techniques to analyze these issues. Occasionally, however, the development and use of a statistical approach or technique can also contribute to the growth of interest and concern with a criminal justice system issue. This occurs when investigators become convinced that the application of a specific statistical method or technique in a policy research effort will yield data and information of value in defining and solving the problems underlying an issue.

In Oregon the above situation occurred in the course of a recent effort to extract offender-based transaction statistics (OBTS) from the state's Computerized Criminal History (CCH) data base. Specifically, the issues

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[1] See Howard N. Snyder and John L. Hutzler, "The Serious Juvenile Offender: The Scope of the Problem and the Response of Juvenile Courts," National Center for Juvenile Justice, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1981; and Donna M. Hamparian, et al., Youth in Adult Courts: Between Two Worlds, Academy for Contemporary Problems, Columbus, Ohio, 1982.

surrounding the transfer of jurisdiction from juvenile to criminal court (via waiver or remand procedures), and the introduction of a house bill[1] to lower the age of remand, resulted in an attempt to identify and track (using the CCH/OBTS approach) juveniles arrested for serious felony offenses and subsequently "remanded" to adult criminal courts for prosecution.[2] While this earlier research project focused only on a select group of 1979 arrest incidents, the utility of the CCH data base and the OBTS approach for studying remanded juveniles was clearly established. The research yielded significant information on this seldom researched and basically "hidden" group of juvenile offenders removed from juvenile court jurisdiction and legally treated like adults in the criminal courts of Oregon.

Before posing the specific research questions and examining the various findings in this report, some background information about the use of remand procedures involving juveniles in Oregon is in order.

A Note on Remand Procedures Involving Juveniles in Oregon

While Oregon law states that the juvenile court has exclusive original jurisdiction in any case involving a person who is under 18 years of age,[3] a child who is 16 years of age or older may be remanded to a court of competent jurisdiction for disposition as an adult for any offense provided certain conditions are met. These conditions are as follows:[4]

1. The child must be 16 years of age or older at the time of the remand (though not necessarily at the time when the offense was committed);

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[1] While House Bill 2283 did not become law as a result of the actions of the Legislative Assembly in 1983, numerous observers point to a continuing dialogue on this issue with new bills for acts possible in the Legislative Assembly in 1985.

[2] See James Paul Heuser, "Juveniles Arrested for Felony Crimes and 'Remanded' to Oregon Criminal Courts," Oregon Law Enforcement Council, Salem, Oregon, August, 1982.

[3] See Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS), Section 419.476 (1).

[4] See Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS), Section 419.533 (1) (a), (b) and (c).

2. The child is alleged to have committed a criminal offense or a violation of a municipal ordinance; and

3. The juvenile court determines that retaining jurisdiction will not serve the best interests of the child because he or she is judged to be not amenable to rehabilitation in facilities or programs available to the court.

While Oregon's laws relating to juvenile court proceedings do not specify that a formal hearing needs to be held for remand or transfer of jurisdiction, the juvenile court is required by law to make a specific, detailed, written finding of fact to support any determination that retaining jurisdiction is not in the best interests of the child.[1] It should be pointed out that, in its use of remand or waiver procedures, Oregon has not adopted the eight (8) criteria for such action as outlined in the U.S. Supreme Court case involving Kent v. United States, 383 U.S. 541, 562 (1966). Rather, the sole determining criteria is whether or not the child is amenable to treatment in the juvenile justice system. More will be said about the Kent criteria later in this report.

Two other provisions in Oregon's laws related to the use of remand procedures are worth mentioning. First is the juvenile court practice of issuing "blanket" remand orders for juveniles accused of certain offenses. Under provisions of Oregon law,[2] the juvenile court may enter an order directing that all cases involving violation of laws or ordinances relating to the use or operation of a motor vehicle (traffic violations) and boating laws or game laws can automatically be remanded to criminal or municipal court subject to certain conditions.

Second, after the juvenile court has entered an order remanding a child to an adult court for an alleged offense, the court may issue a "permanent" remand

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[1] See Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS), Section 419.533 (2).

[2] See Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS), Section 419.533 (3).

order which allows the appropriate adult court to have jurisdiction in all future cases for subsequent offenses involving the same child.[1] However, the juvenile court may at any time direct that this subsequent or "permanent" remand order be revoked (vacated) or it may remand a pending case to the juvenile court for further proceedings.[2]

The Purpose of This Research Study

The conceptualization and design of the research described in this report emerged from a twofold purpose or dual objectives for its undertaking. First, one of the major purposes of this research was to exploit in part the capacity of Oregon's Computerized Criminal History (CCH) data system to generate offender-based transaction statistics (OBTS) and certain "profile" information on juveniles arrested for Part I felonies and remanded to adult courts for prosecution.[3] Specifically, this effort was designed to develop and enhance the utility of the offender based transaction statistics (OBTS) approach to statistical analysis in the criminal justice system. Expanding the OBTS approach to include a study of juveniles treated as adults and entered in the computerized criminal history (CCH) data system also would have distinct advantages in Oregon as the state had been cited as having an extremely high rate of remand usage when calculated per 10,000 juveniles. In fact, the national study by the Academy for Contemporary Problems indicated that

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[1] See Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS), Section 419.533 (4).

[2] See Oregon Revised Statues (ORS), Section 419.533 (5).

[3] Part I felony offenses include the major offenses of criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft (including unauthorized use of a motor vehicle) and arson. As much as possible, our use of these offense categories fits the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Part I crime definitions.

in 1978, Oregon's remand rate (even excluding cases of "blanket" remand)[1] was the highest computed for the 36 states which employ judicial waiver and extend juvenile court jurisdiction to the 18th birthday.[2]

A second major purpose of this research was to supplement these CCH data by gathering additional background data on these "remanded" juvenile felony arrestees from the juvenile departments, juvenile courts, and other sources to profile their prior delinquency involvement and degree of penetration of the juvenile justice system. Where possible, attempts were made in the research to contrast remanded with nonremanded juveniles in terms of offender-based transaction and certain social "profile" statistics.

For these purposes, it was important that the research be designed in ways to optimize the profiling and contrasting of remanded juveniles.. In this report we have attempted to lay out the basic elements of our research design for this project and the major research findings which emerged. We have organized this discussion by outlining the questions this research addressed and the answers furnished from our data. These results and findings are further organized according to the particular research methodology used to gather and analyze data. In the next section of this report, we begin with the results of our offender-based transaction statistics (OBTS) approach or methodology.

The CCH/OBTS Analysis of the Identified Juvenile Remand Cases for This Study

In August of 1982, we released our previously cited report entitled "Juveniles Arrested for Felony Crimes and 'Remanded' to Oregon Criminal Courts." This was a preliminary research study of 95 juveniles who had Part I felony arrests

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[1] As mentioned earlier, "blanket" remand refers to the provision under Oregon law (see Oregon Revised Statues, Section 419.533) where the juvenile court may enter an order directing that all cases involving violation of laws or ordinances relating to the use or operation of a motor vehicle (traffic violators) and boating or game laws can automatically result in remand to a criminal or municipal court subject to certain conditions.

[2] See Donna M. Hamparian, et al., Youth in Adult Courts: Between Two Worlds, Academy for Contemporary Problems, Columbus, Ohio, 1982, pp. 102-103, Table 9A.

recorded in 1979 in the State Police Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system. We assumed that most (if not all) of these CCH entries involved remanded juveniles.

Our efforts to "profile" this group of juveniles were very limited in that few background data elements were available in the CCH system. From the results of this study, we learned that juveniles with 1979 Part I felony arrests recorded in the CCH file (and presumedly remanded to adult courts) were mainly white males and the group's average age as of the date of the earliest 1979 CCH recorded Part I felony was 17.42 years. This high average age indicated that many of these juveniles were nearing the point at which juvenile court jurisdiction would end (i.e., at age 18).

Many readers of this earlier report felt that more information on the profile characteristics and social histories of these individuals would have been extremely helpful in addressing the general question of why they were remanded to adult court, and in determining whether or not they were amenable to rehabilitation in facilities or programs available to the juvenile court -- a major criterion in the remand decision in Oregon. Of particular interest to readers of the earlier report was the need for data on and analysis of the juvenile department referral history of these youth. Also, some readers felt that it would be helpful to know the extent to which these adolescents had "penetrated" the juvenile justice system and utilized the services and resources available in it. These data would include information on exposure to court services and any chronology of training school, institutional, and out-of-home care placements. In addition, some readers were interested in information on arrest dispositions and receiving penal institution for those convicted and sentenced to some period of incarceration or jail time.

In this section of the report we provide information on how this population of remanded juvenile arrestees was identified and what distinguishing characteristics surfaced from an examination of the CCH file data and subsequently identified offender-based transaction statistics available on these individuals. Our focus for this component of the research is on juveniles arrested for Part I felonies in 1980 and subsequently remanded to

adult court. We are especially interested in judicial dispositions for the Part I arrest incidents these youths accounted for during calendar year 1980.[1]

Identifying the Study Group

In 1980 there were 8,202 CCH recorded arrest incidents involving 7,375 unique individuals arrested for serious (Part I) felony crimes in Oregon. Part I felonies include the eight (8) major offenses of criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft (including unauthorized use of a motor vehicle), and arson as defined by the FBI for its Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Of this total, 148 Part I felony arrest incidents could be attributed to 133 individuals who were under eighteen (18) years of age at the time of arrest.

Beginning with these 133 individuals and their 148 arrest incidents, we attempted to verify in the field (i.e., in the juvenile departments and juvenile courts in those counties where we could trace records)[2] if the record supported or documented the remand action.

Of these individuals (cited above) and the arrest incidents attributed to them, we found that there were 34 arrest incidents involving 34 individuals where we could not substantiate that the arrest (incident) resulted in a remand order. A remand order could not be substantiated in one (1) of these 34 cases due to the fact that all the proper juvenile court files could not be located. In the remaining 33 cases (or arrest incidents), examination of juvenile court and department records revealed there was no record of a remand order related to the 1980 Part I felony arrest(s) under study. The

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[1] We used the 1980 calendar year for this study for two reasons. First, it was a later, more contemporary year for analysis of remanded juveniles; and second, it was a year where the arrest disposition reporting rates were still fairly high in the CCH system. This is important when we consider the recent, rapid deterioration in the arrest disposition reporting rates.

[2] In tracing these cases and arrest incidents back to county juvenile court and department records, we first attempted to identify the county where the case went to court. If no information on judicial disposition of a case was available, we went to the county where the arrest occurred to obtain juvenile justice system records and information.

reasons for these cases not having a remand order corresponding to the 1980 Part I felony arrest incident under study were as follows:

Reason	Number
Emancipated youth treated as adults	3
Over 18 (error on date of birth)	2
Over 18 (lied about age)	1
Juvenile court records indicate that child was never remanded (includes six out-of-state residents)	16
No information-unknown to juvenile court (includes two out-of-state cases)	7
Arrest on federal warrant	1
Remanded for traffic offenses only	3
TOTAL	33

Having identified individuals excluded from our study, we can now move on to examine the results from the first stage of our study using data generated from the state's computerized criminal history data base. To organize our results, we have asked a series of questions and attempted to answer them using the CCH data at hand.

How Many Arrests and Unique Individuals Were Studied?

Excluding the above cited 34 individuals (and their 34 arrest incidents), we were left with 99 individuals who had remand orders tied in some way to 114 Part I felony arrests under study in this report. Of these 99 individuals, 40 had been placed on "permanent remand status" due to involvement in previous felony or misdemeanor arrests which resulted in prior remand orders (excluding "blanket" remand for traffic, boating, and/or game law violations). The remaining 59 individuals were remanded for the first time (excluding "blanket" remands) as a consequence of these 1980 Part I felony arrests.

Note to the Reader

The reader should be reminded that this research employs the OBTS model for studying arrests and arrest dispositions in the criminal justice system. It should be further noted that all statistical analyses and reports based on the OBTS model for tracking arrests must confront the problem of counting. This becomes apparent when we consider, for example, that a single arrest incident may involve several arrestees and several arrest charges. Attempting to statistically portray all charges and all arrestees related to a single arrest incident is extremely difficult and could be very confusing to the reader. Consequently, for this report, only one arrest charge and one judicial charge per individual were processed from each arrest incident. The arrest charge selected was the one with the highest seriousness rating on an offense seriousness scale derived from the Oregon Parole Board's Matrix system.

The judicial charge selected was the most serious charge which resulted in a conviction, or, in the case of nonconviction, the most serious charge filed in court. Again, seriousness of charge was determined by using the Parole Board Matrix scale. In selecting from multiple charges the most serious arrest charge or judicial charge, ties often occur in that two or more arrests or judicial charges have the same seriousness score. In either case, a decision was made to break such ties by selecting the first listed of the charges with equivalent seriousness scores.

The basis for the above decisions and types of OBTS analyses in this report come from one of our previous pilot OBTS studies.[1] In that study, it was observed that despite the common practice of multiple charging, the system really deals with individuals rather than single charges. For example, it is uncommon for a person to get convicted on all charges emanating from a single arrest. More likely, he or she will be convicted on one and the rest will be dismissed. Additionally, when conviction does occur on several charges, the charges are often combined for sentencing purposes. Consequently, selecting the most serious charge at each stage is reasonably reflective of what happened to a given offender.[2]

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1 Oregon Law Enforcement Council, "What Happened After Arrest in Eleven Oregon Counties, A County by County Comparison of Judicial System Response to Part I Felony Arrests," Salem, Oregon, February, 1979.

2 For more information and details on the research methodology and data analysis techniques for our OBTS research here, see James Paul Heuser, What Happens After Arrest in Oregon, a Report on the Disposition of Part I Felony Arrests for 1979, Oregon Law Enforcement Council, Salem, Oregon, 1982, pp. 6-10.

How Many of These CCH Recorded Felony Arrests Did Each Unique Individual Account for in 1980?

As mentioned earlier, 99 unique individuals can be associated with these 114 felony arrests recorded in the CCH data base in 1980. Obviously, some of these juveniles were arrested more than once during calendar year 1980. Table 1 gives the frequencies or number of individuals accounting for one, two, three or four felony arrests in 1980. As these data reveal, nearly 87 percent of these 99 juveniles had a single felony CCH arrest in Oregon in 1980. We have not included in these totals arrests in 1980 for other, nonfelony offenses or 1980 arrests involving felonies which were not included among the FBI Part I offenses in the CCH data base. Of course, the CCH data base also is limited to arrests from Oregon only. Arrests occurring outside of Oregon would not be included here.

Table 1: Most of the individual juveniles in this study accounted for only one reported felony arrest in Oregon in 1980.

Number of Part I Felony Arrests Accounted for in Oregon in 1980	Distribution of Unique Individuals	
	Percentage	Number
One (1)	86.9%	(86)
Two (2)	12.1%	(12)
Three (3)	0.0%	(0)
Four (4)	1.0%	(1)
Total	100.0%	(99)

How Many of These Remanded Juveniles Were Males and What is Their Ethnic Background?

As one might suspect, in Oregon the vast majority of these 99 individuals are predominantly male and white. Table 2 gives the joint distribution for sex and ethnic status as follows:

Table 2: Most of the individual juveniles in this study are male and white. Percentages of total (and numbers).

		Ethnic Status				
		White	Black	Hispanic	Indian	Totals
SEX	Male	87.9% (87)	4.0% (4)	4.0% (4)	3.0% (3)	99.0% (98)
	Female	1.0% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	1.0% (1)
	Totals	89.9% (88)	4.0% (4)	4.0% (4)	3.0% (3)	100.0% (99)

The figures or cell entries in Table 2 indicate that 99 percent of these individuals are male and roughly 90 percent are white. Altogether, about 88 percent (87 of 99 juveniles) are white males.

How Old Were These Remanded Juveniles as of the Date of Their Initial CCH Recorded Arrest in 1980?

While Oregon law permits remanding juveniles as young as 16 years of age, 17 year old remands appeared more often in our data. In fact, the age distribution of these 99 remanded juveniles is skewed or loaded heavily toward the older rather than the younger juveniles in this 16 to 18 year age range. Table 3 presents the data of interest here.

Table 3: Looking at the age distribution of these remanded juveniles using age as of date of first CCH recorded Part I felony arrest in 1980 and using half-year increments, it appears that most of them were concentrated among the older age categories. (The average age for all 99 individuals is 17.536 years.)

Table 3 (Cont.)

Age Range	Percentage of Total	Number of Individuals
16.00 to 16.49	4.0%	(4)
16.50 to 16.99	4.0%	(4)
17.00 to 17.49	31.3%	(31)
17.50 to 17.99	60.6%	(60)
Totals	99.9%	(99)

Average Age in Years = 17.536

(Standard Deviation = .399)

Figure 1 reassembles the data of Table 3 into the form of a histogram to more fully reveal the negatively skewed distribution of arrest ages (above). A histogram represents the frequencies in each class interval by a rectangular bar, the area of which is proportional to the frequency.[1]

The data in Table 3 and Figure 1 indicate that most of these remanded juveniles tended to be approaching eighteen years of age or the point at which juvenile court jurisdiction ends. Of course, for some of these individuals, arrests occurred earlier than 1980. We will examine prior arrests in the next section of this report.

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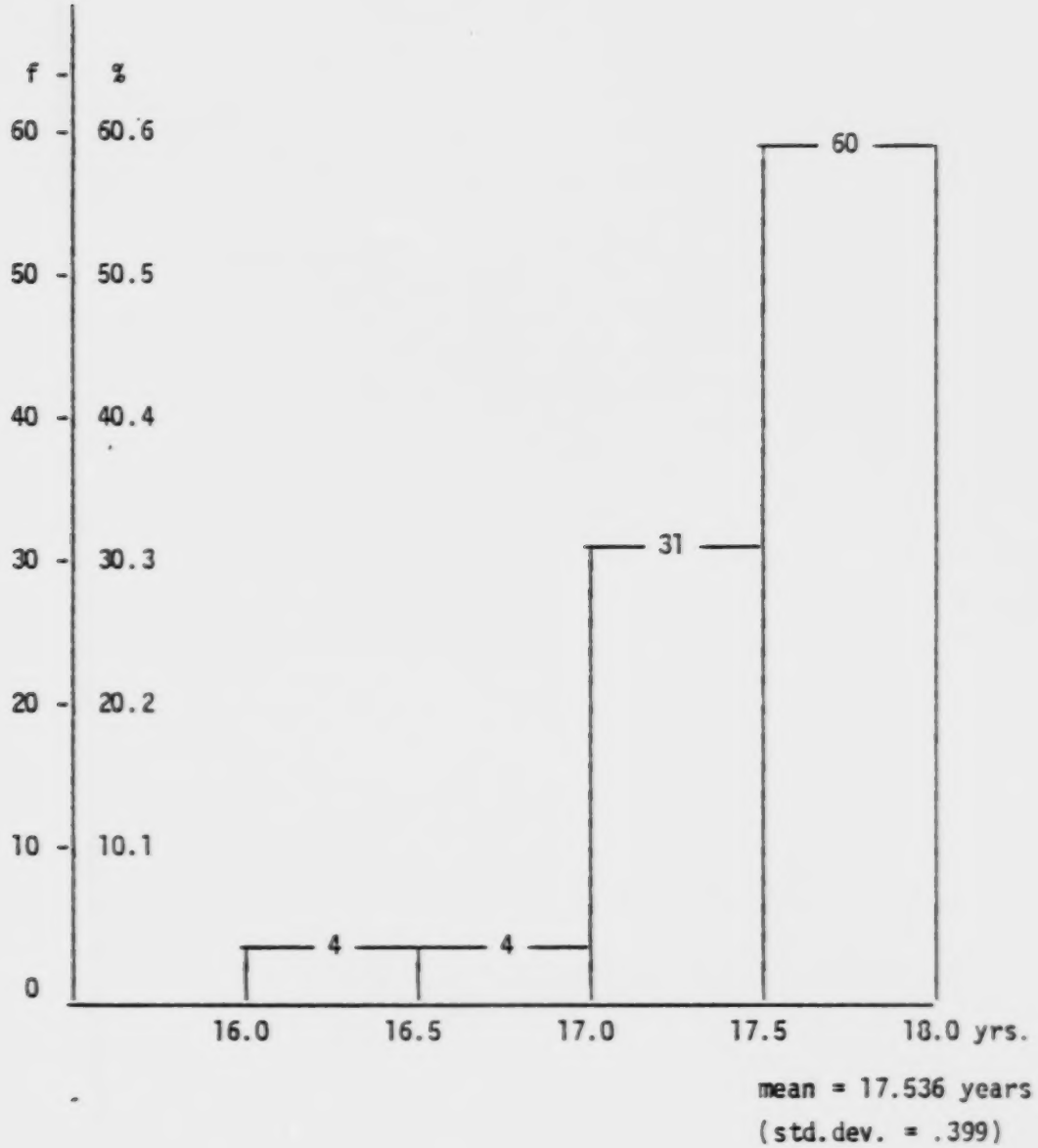
[1] See Theodore R. Anderson and Morris Zelditch, Jr., A Basic Course in Statistics With Sociological Applications, 2nd Ed., New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, Inc., 1968, pp. 54-58, for this definition and a discussion of how to construct and use histograms.

Figure 1: Histogram of Age Data
in Table 3



mean = 17.536 years
(std.dev. = .399)

How Many Prior CCH Recorded Arrests in Oregon Did Each of These Individuals Have?

While the CCH system does not contain information on an individual's juvenile court referrals not resulting in arrest and fingerprinting via remand procedures (a key factor in remanding juveniles), it is still of interest to us to know how many of these 99 remanded felony arrest juveniles had prior arrests in Oregon (for any type of offense) which were entered in the CCH system. Table 4 indicates that only a small proportion of the individuals in this study had one or more arrests in Oregon (for any type of offense or ordinance violation) before the 1980 felony arrest(s) cited here. Again, we wish to point out that the CCH data base alone limits us to an examination of only those arrests reported in Oregon for the period before 1980. We do not have access to any records of arrests in the CCH system which occurred outside of Oregon.

Table 4: Only a small proportion (about 8%) of the 99 remanded juveniles in this study had CCH recorded arrests (for any type of offense) prior to 1980 in Oregon.[1]

Number of CCH Recorded Arrests (For Any Offense) Prior to 1980	Distribution of Unique Individuals	
	Percentage	Number
None (0)	91.9%	(91)
One (1)	6.1%	(6)
Two (2)	1.0%	(1)
Three (3)	0.0%	(0)
Four (4)	1.0%	(1)
Total	100.0%	(99)

[1] It should be pointed out that we used entry in the CCH system for a Part I felony arrest in 1980 to select our juvenile remand study group, but for prior (before 1980) arrests, we include arrests for any offense for which entry was made in the CCH system. Normally, all felony arrests and arrests for certain drug and sex-related offenses are entered in the CCH system. Also, it should be noted that law enforcement agencies can establish at their discretion a computerized criminal history record on an individual for other than the arrest offenses cited above.

How Many Subsequent CCH Recorded Arrests in Oregon Did Each of These Individuals Have?

In addition to prior (before 1980) CCH recorded arrests, we can also look at any subsequent (i.e., post 1980) arrests these juveniles account for in the CCH system. Table 5 indicates from our CCH research that 64 of these 99 juveniles (64.6%) had one or more subsequent arrests entered in the CCH system after 1980 and before October 27, 1982.[1]

Table 5: A large proportion (about 65%) of these 99 remanded juveniles had CCH recorded arrests (for any type of offense) subsequent to 1980 in Oregon.[2]

Number of CCH Recorded Arrests (For Any Offense) Subsequent to 1980	Distribution of Unique Individuals	
	Percentage	Number
None (0)	35.4%	(35)
One (1)	25.3%	(25)
Two (2)	14.1%	(14)
Three (3)	15.1%	(15)
Four (4)	6.1%	(6)
Five (5)	3.0%	(3)
Six (6)	0.0%	(0)
Seven (7)	0.0%	(0)
Eight (8)	1.0%	(1)
Total	100.0%	(99)

What Happened After Arrest -- A Look at Arrest Dispositions and Sentences

Of more importance than the demographic or social profile information on these 99 individuals is the outcome or disposition of the 114 Oregon CCH

[1] October 27, 1982 was the date the Oregon State Police Bureau of Criminal Identification ran the computerized criminal history or "rap" sheets for us. Roughly, we had at least a 22 month follow-up period.

[2] See previous footnote on page 15 for a description of what offenses were involved in these post 1980 CCH recorded arrests.

recorded Part I felony arrests they were responsible for in 1980. In other words, what happened after arrest? What happened, especially to those arrests resulting in conviction? These and a series of other questions form the basis of this section of the report.

What Happened to These Arrests in Terms of Final Court Disposition and Sentence Outcome?

Figure 2 presents a flowchart which can be used to trace in graphic and detailed terms the flow of arrests toward final court disposition. Looking at these 114 arrests involving the 99 juveniles subject to remand procedures for CCH recorded Part I felony arrests in 1980, we see in Figure 2 a steady case flow resulting in a pattern of case mortality or fallout and eventual attrition.

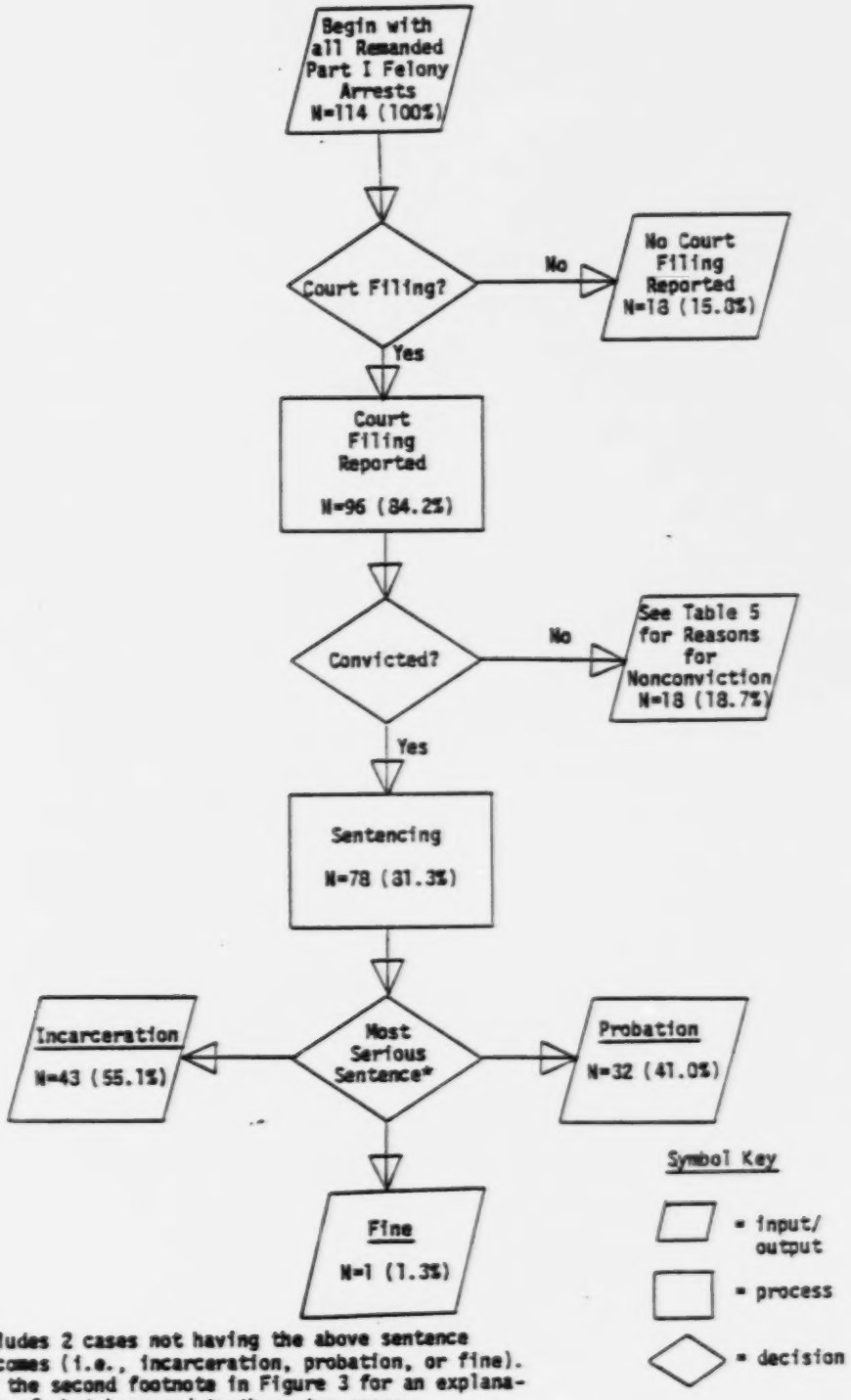
Starting with these 114 arrests, our analysis shows that in 96 cases (or 84%) charges were eventually filed in court. In the remaining 16 percent (or 18 cases), no court filing was reported after a minimum of 15 months of arrest follow-up in our CCH/OBTS research.[1] Continuing on, we find that 78 (or 81%) of the 96 arrests with court filings resulted in conviction on some charge. These 78 cases represented 68 percent of the 114 arrests tracked here. In 53 (or 68%) of these 78 cases with convictions, conviction was on the same charge as the arrest charge. The remainder involved conviction on other charges and usually charges or offenses of a lesser degree of seriousness.

Reading on in our flowchart, in Figure 2 we can determine the most serious sentence outcome for the 78 cases resulting in conviction. Assuming incarceration to be the most serious sentence penalty, 43 cases (or 55% of the 78 with convictions) were sentenced to some period of incarceration. It is interesting to note that an additional nine (9) cases had incarceration as

[1] Note that for our computer analyses of CCH data we had a minimum of 15 months of follow-up, and for our analyses of hard copy CCH "rap sheet" data we had a minimum or 22 months of follow-up.

Figure 2

Flowchart Depicting the CCH Recorded Part I Felony Arrest Dispositions for Juveniles Remanded to Adult Courts in Oregon in 1980



*Excludes 2 cases not having the above sentence outcomes (i.e., incarceration, probation, or fine). See the second footnote in Figure 3 for an explanation of what happened to these two cases.

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part of the sentence penalty, but the incarceration portion of the sentence was fully suspended by the court before imposition. However, in all of these nine cases, probation was designated as part of the sentence to be actually served.

As the next most severe sentence, probation was the most serious or severe sentence imposed for another 32 cases (or 41% of the total number of arrests with convictions).

Once again, fines do not appear to be used as frequently as incarceration or probation and in only one (1) case (1% of the 78 convictions) is a fine the most serious sentence penalty or outcome.

A Note on Comparing Arrests and Arrest Outcomes for Juveniles and Adults

Earlier, we indicated that the sample of remanded juveniles under study here was drawn from a larger population of 1980 CCH recorded Part I felony arrests (and arrestees).

At this point it is possible to make a number of arrest disposition comparisons between the juveniles in this study and the remaining adults from the larger population. The data for these comparisons have been arranged in Table 6 on the next page.

The two most striking findings in Table 6 have to do with court filing and conviction rates. In both instances, the rates are higher for the remanded juveniles sample than for the remaining population of adults. For the 8,054 adult arrests, 63.1% (or 5,084) resulted in court filings and 41.4% (or 3,336) resulted in conviction on some charge. In contrast, 84.2% (or 96) of the 114 juvenile arrests resulted in court filing of charges and 68.4% (or 78) of the 114 arrests resulted in conviction on some charge.[1]

---

[1] It is of interest that both the court filing and conviction rates for the 34 excluded juveniles in column #3 are low in comparison to study adults and juveniles. This may reflect the tenuous nature of their status in the CCH system.

Table 6: Comparisons between Adult and Juvenile Arrests and Arrestees Using CCH Recorded Data on Part I Felonies in 1980

	Adults EXCLUDED From This Study[1]	Juveniles INCLUDED in This Study	Juveniles EXCLUDED From This Study[2]	Totals
Number of Unique Individuals Studied	7,242	99[a]	34	7,375[b]
Number of CCH Part I Felony Arrests Identified and Tracked for Disposition Reporting	8,054	114	34	8,202[c]
Number of arrests (above) Which Resulted in Court Filing of Charges	5,084	96	15	5,195
(Percent With Court Filings)	(63.1%)	(84.2%)	(44.1%)	(63.3%)
Number of Arrests with Convictions	3,336	78	8	3,422
(Percent With Convictions)	(41.4%)	(68.4%)	(23.5%)	(41.7%)

Label Notes:

[1] Adults included all individuals determined to be 18 years of age or over at the time of the earliest 1980 Part I felony arrest entered in the CCH data base.

[2] These 34 juveniles (and their 34 corresponding Part I felony arrests) were omitted from this study because we could not document that they were remanded to adult criminal courts for case processing. See pp. 8-9 for a discussion of the basis for this exclusion.

Date Entry Notes:

[a] Includes one female according for one CCH recorded Part I felony arrest in 1980.

[b] These 7,375 individuals accounted for anywhere between one (1) and five (5) CCH recorded Part I felony arrests in 1980. However, the vast majority had only one such arrest.

[c] Females accounted for 733 of these arrests, and males accounted for 7,469.

Does CCH Arrest Disposition Vary by Type of Charge or Offense Cited at Arrest?

We would expect that some arrest offenses would be more likely than others to result in court filing of charges and conviction. Table 7 presents the data to examine differences here. Keeping in mind the statistical problems in making comparisons between percentages based on small numbers, we can at least look at the major groupings here. Examining all 19 violent crime arrests tracked, we find that 89.5 percent (or 17) resulted in court filings and 12 of these 17 cases (or 70.6%) resulted in conviction on some charge. For the 95 arrests with property offenses cited at arrest, we find that 83.2 percent (or 79) resulted in court filings and 66 of these 79 cases (83.5%) resulted in conviction on some charge.

It is interesting to note that in comparing these 114 arrests involving remanded juveniles to all 8,202 arrests studied in 1980 including these 114 juvenile arrests, the proportions with property and violent crime charges were different. In 1980, 24.5 percent of all arrests studied involved violent crime charges and 75.6 percent involved property crime charges. For the 114 arrests for the remanded juveniles in 1980, 16.7 percent involved violent crime charges and 83.3 percent involved property crime charges. Thus, it appears that adults (discounting the handful of juveniles counted with them) are more likely to have CCH reported Part I felony arrests involving violent crimes (as the most serious) when compared to the juveniles who are treated as adults in the criminal justice system due to remand.

What is the Probability of Receiving Various Sentences or Penalties Following Conviction? -- A More Detailed Look at Sentence Outcomes

Table 8 furnishes us with information on the probability of various sentencing outcomes following conviction for different types of Part I felony offenses charged at arrest. The bottom three rows of the table are of most interest -- partly because they involve enough cases for meaningful statistical analysis, and partly because they summarize the important probabilities for the major

Table 7

Probability of Court Filing and Major Court Dispositional Outcomes by Type of Part I Felony Arrest Charge

(Remanded Juveniles - Statewide, 1980)

		Type of Offense "Charged" at Arrest	ORS Number of Offense (in Column 1)	Total Number of Arrests Tracked	Probability of Court Filing of Charges if Arrested	Probability of Each of Three (3) Separate Court Dispositional Outcomes for Arrests With Charges Filed in Court (column 4):		
						CONVICTION	ACQUITTAL*	DISMISSAL**
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
VIOLENT CRIMES	(1)	Murder	163.115	3	100.0% (3)	100.0% (3)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
	(2)	Manslaughter I	163.118	1	0.0% (0)			
	(3)	Manslaughter II	163.125	0				
	(4)	Crim. Neg. Hom.	163.145	0				
	(5)	All HOMICIDE		4	75.0% (3)	100.0% (3)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
	(6)	RAPE I	163.375	3	100.0% (3)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	100.0% (3)
	(7)	Robbery I	164.415	6	100.0% (6)	83.3% (5)	0.0% (0)	16.7% (1)
	(8)	Robbery II	164.405	2	50.0% (1)	100.0% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
	(9)	Robbery III	164.395	0				
	(10)	All ROBBERY		8	88.0% (7)	85.7% (6)	0.0% (0)	14.3% (1)
	(11)	Assault I	163.185	4	100.0% (4)	75.0% (3)	0.0% (0)	25.0% (1)
	(12)	Assault II	163.175	0				
	(13)	All ASSAULT		4	100.0% (4)	75.0% (3)	0.0% (0)	25.0% (1)
PROPERTY CRIMES	(14)	Burglary I	164.225	35	80.0% (28)	89.3% (25)	0.0% (0)	10.7% (3)
	(15)	Burglary II	164.215	18	94.0% (17)	82.4% (14)	0.0% (0)	17.6% (3)
	(16)	All BURGLARY		53	85.0% (45)	86.7% (39)	0.0% (0)	13.3% (6)
	(17)	THEFT I	164.055	19	79.0% (15)	80.0% (12)	0.0% (0)	20.0% (3)
	(18)	AUTO THEFT (UUMV)	164.135	22	82.0% (18)	83.3% (15)	0.0% (0)	16.7% (3)
	(19)	Arson I	164.325	1	100.0% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	100.0% (1)
	(20)	Arson II	164.315	0				
	(21)	All ARSON		1	100.0% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	100.0% (1)
TOTALS	(22)	VIOLENT CRIMES (Subtotals)		19	89.5% (17)	70.6% (12)	0.0% (0)	29.4% (5)
	(23)	PROPERTY CRIMES (Subtotals)		95	83.2% (79)	83.5% (66)	0.0% (0)	16.5% (13)
	(24)	ALL CRIMES (GRAND TOTAL)		114	84.2% (96)	81.3% (78)	0.0% (0)	18.8% (18)

*None of these arrests with charges filed in court resulted in an acquittal as the judicial outcome or disposition.

**Of the 18 cases in column 7 resulting in dismissal, 13 were simply dismissed, one was judged mentally incompetent and charges were subsequently dismissed, and 3 others were released with no complaint. The "released, no complaint" type of dismissal occurs in cases where, in general, the district attorney initially decides after fingerprinting the arrestee that there is not enough evidence to bring the case before the grand jury for court processing. However, the case might be reactivated after additional investigation and without a second fingerprinting. We would not know (without a second fingerprinting) if the case eventually went to court. As a rule these cases do not go to court subsequent to the first fingerprinting and are handled as dismissals by the State Police in coding information for the CCH tape.

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types of arrests arranged by most serious charge at arrest. Looking at these rows we find that 55.1 percent of all convictions involve incarceration sentences.[1] The incarceration rate is much higher for violent crimes (75.0%) and much lower for property crimes (51.5%). For probation we find 59.0 percent of the convictions led to sentences utilizing some term of probation. For violent crime arrests, this proportion was 25.0 percent; and for property crimes, the proportion with probation was 65.2 percent. As noted earlier, fines are less often used as sentence penalties. Overall, 16.7 percent of these 78 convictions involved the use of a fine.[2] The proportion of violent crime arrest convictions with fines was 0.0 percent, and for property crimes, 19.7 percent of the convictions involved imposing a fine.

How Often Did Sentencing Involve Multiple Rather than Single Types of Penalties?

Figure 3 presents data on how often convictions are followed by sentences involving either a single type of penalty (incarceration, probation, or fine) or some combination of two or three penalties or sentence types. Review of these data indicate that 66.7 percent (52 of 78) of the convictions included only one type of sentence or sentence penalty. The remainder all involved some combination of incarceration, probation, or fine (including three convictions with all three penalties imposed).

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[1] In addition, another 9 cases involved completely suspended incarceration sentences not included here.

[2] It is of interest to point out that apart from fines, 6 of the 78 cases with convictions imposed through sentencing some form of restitution payments to either the victim or an appropriate collection agency.

Table 8

Probability of Various Sentencing Outcomes Following Conviction by Type of Part I Felony Offense Charged at Arrest

(Remanded Juveniles - Statewide, 1980)

		Type of Offense "Charged" at Arrest	ORS Number of Offense (in Column 1)	Total Number of Arrests With Convictions	Probability of Each of Three (3) Separate Sentencing Outcomes Following Conviction (Column 3): INCARCERATION[a]	PROBATION[b]	FINE[c]	Probability of Fully Suspended Incarceration Sentence (% of No. in Column 3)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
VIOLENT CRIMES	(1)	Murder	163.115	3	0.0% (0)	100.0% (3)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
	(2)	Manslaughter I	163.118	0				
	(3)	Manslaughter II	163.125					
	(4)	Crim. Neg. Hom.	163.145					
	(5)	All HOMICIDE		3	0.0% (0)	100.0% (3)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
	(6)	RAPE I	163.375	0				
	(7)	Robbery I	164.415	5	100.0% (5)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
	(8)	Robbery II	164.405	1	100.0% (1)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
	(9)	Robbery III	164.395					
	(10)	All ROBBERY		6	100.0% (6)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (3)	0.0% (0)
	(11)	Assault I	163.185	3	100.0% (3)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
	(12)	Assault II	163.175					
	(13)	All ASSAULT		3	100.0% (3)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
PROPERTY CRIMES	(14)	Burglary I	164.225	25	60.0% (15)	64.0% (16)	12.0% (3)	4.0% (1)
	(15)	Burglary II	164.215	14	42.9% (6)	78.6% (11)	14.3% (2)	35.7% (5)
	(16)	All BURGLARY		39	53.8% (21)	69.2% (27)	12.8% (5)	15.4% (6)
	(17)	THEFT I	164.055	12	50.0% (6)	58.3% (7)	16.7% (2)	8.3% (1)
	(18)	AUTO THEFT (UUMV)	164.135	15	46.7% (7)	60.0% (9)	40.0% (6)	13.3% (2)
	(19)	Arson I	164.325	0				
	(20)	Arson II	164.315					
	(21)	All ARSON		0				
TOTALS	(22)	VIOLENT CRIMES (Subtotals)		12	75.0% (9)	25.0% (3)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)
	(23)	PROPERTY CRIMES (Subtotals)		66	51.5% (34)	65.2% (43)	19.7% (13)	13.6% (9)
	(24)	ALL CRIMES (GRAND TOTAL)		78	55.1% (43)	59.0% (46)	16.7% (13)	11.5% (9)

[a] Includes incarceration for any length of time and excludes cases where sentences included fully suspended incarceration. (Note that the number of cases in parentheses in colum 7 indicate how many cases in each row had fully suspended incarceration sentences.)

[b] Includes formal probation for any length of time.

[c] Fines do not include restitution payments. An additional four arrest cases with convictions involved restitution penalties. Also, two of the nine cases with fines also owed restitution payments as a part of the sentence penalty.

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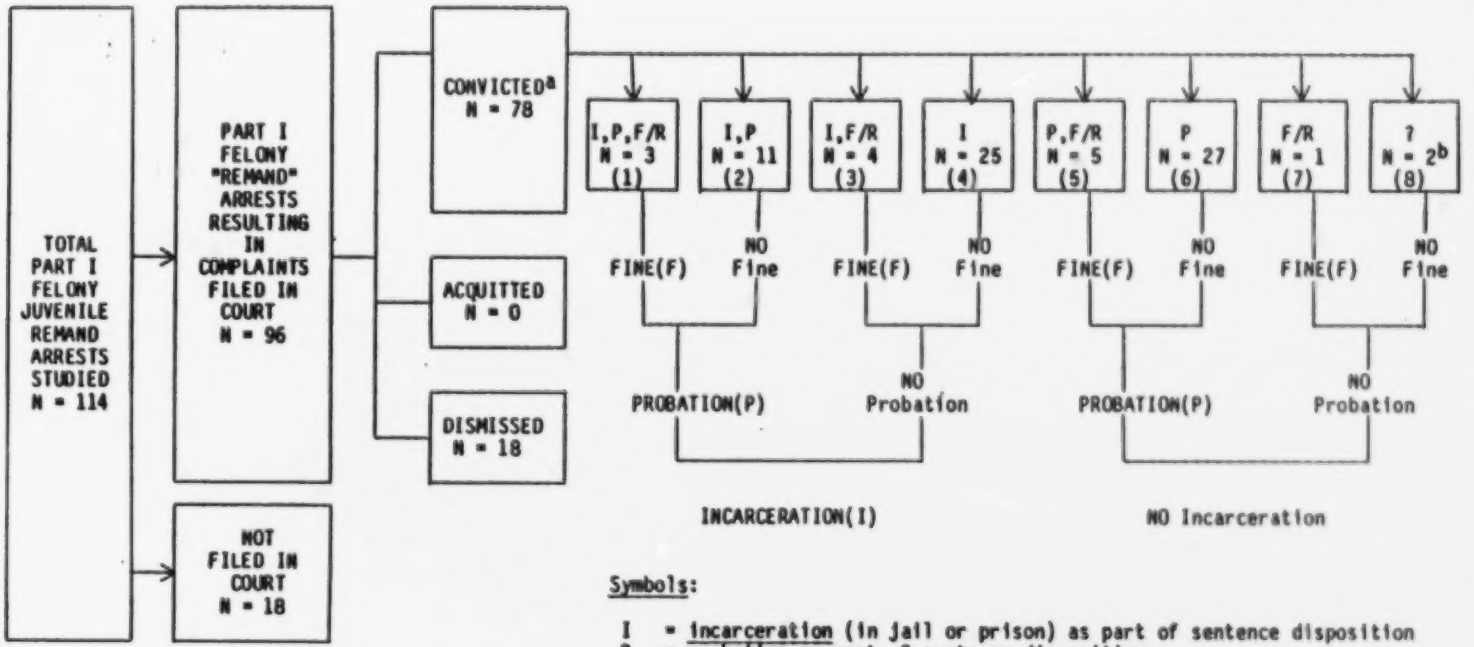
Figure 3 - Case Flow of Part I Felony Arrests Involving Remanded Juveniles

(Statewide, 1980)


TOTAL PART I FELONY JUVENILE REMAND ARRESTS STUDIED N = 114
PART I FELONY "REMAND" ARRESTS RESULTING IN COMPLAINTS FILED IN COURT N = 96
NOT FILED IN COURT N = 18
CONVICTED[a] N = 78
ACQUITTED N = 0
DISMISSED N = 18
I,P,F/R N = 3 (1)
I,P N = 11 (2)
I,F/R N = 4 (3)
I N = 25 (4)
P,F/R N = 5 (5)
P N = 27 (6)
F/R N = 1 (7)
? N = 2[b] (8)
FINE(F)
NO Fine
PROBATION(P)
NO Probation
INCARCERATION(I)
NO Incarceration

These 2 cases had none of the sentence dispositions on the left coded on the OBTS/CCH computer tape and state police "rap" sheets used in this study.

Symbols:

I = incarceration (in jail or prison) as part of sentence disposition
P = probation as part of sentence disposition
F/R = fine and/or restitution ordered as part of sentence disposition

Footnotes:

[a] Note that we excluded from cell no. 2 nine (9) arrests from among these 78 because the sentence originally included incarceration but the incarceration disposition was fully suspended by the court at the time of sentencing.

[b] In one of these cases there was a second incident on the same day which eventually resulted in conviction on a lesser charge and the sentencing outcome of probation. In the other arrest, it appears that imposition of a prison sentence following conviction was suspended or withheld and the inference was that some period of probation may have followed.

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Did the Sentencing Outcome Involve Some Period of Incarceration? If it Did, What Was the Length of the Sentence Imposed and Where Was it to be Served?

Earlier in this report, we mentioned that we had obtained from our CCH data file computer runs a finding that of the 78 arrests which resulted in conviction on some charge, 55.1 percent (or 43 of the 78) had an incarceration sentence actually imposed.[1] In this subsection of the report, we present findings from a review of hard copy CCH records (i.e., "rap sheets") of these 78 cases with convictions and the incarceration sentences imposed.

An initial check of the computerized criminal histories revealed that 1 of 43 arrests resulting in incarceration had a rap sheet indication of a three (3) year prison sentence, but no custody report indicating that an actual incarceration had occurred. A further check with the Oregon State Police Bureau of Criminal Investigation resulted in the confirmation of an error. The arrest and conviction resulted in probation only and no incarceration.[2] Omitting this case, we are left with 42 arrests with convictions followed by imposition of some period of incarceration.

In examining "rap sheets" on these 42 cases, it was determined that 26 of them (61.9%) had jail terms (one year of incarceration or less) imposed and the remaining 16 had prison terms imposed.[3] Of the latter 16, 15 were to be

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[1] Also as mentioned earlier, another nine (9) cases had fully suspended incarceration sentences.

[2] We have not corrected our previous computer generated tables to adjust for this error. The case, however, involves a juvenile arrested and convicted on charges of Theft I with three years of incarceration erroneously indicated along with probation as part of the sentence.

[3] It should be noted here that each of these 42 remanded juvenile arrests involved separate, unique individuals with the exception of two (2) individuals who each accounted for two (2) of these arrests.

incarcerated at the Oregon State Correctional Institution (OSCI) and the remaining one at the Oregon State Penitentiary (OSP).[1]

Aside from knowing where these remanded juveniles were incarcerated (i.e., jail or prison), it is also of interest to know the lengths of the incarceration sentences imposed. For the 26 cases with <u>jail</u> time to be served, our sentence lengths distribute as follows.

Jail Sentence Length	Percentage	(Number)
Less Than One (1) Month	7.7%	(2)[a]
One (1) Month		(0)
Two (2) Months		(0)
Three (3) Months	3.8%	(1)[b]
Four (4) Months	7.7%	(2)
Five (5) Months		(0)
Six (6) Months	19.2%	(5)[c]
Seven (7) Months		(0)
Eight (8) Months	3.8%	(1)
Nine (9) Months	3.8%	(1)
Ten (10) Months		(0)
Eleven (11) Months		(0)
Twelve (12) Months	53.8%	(14)
Totals	100.0%	(26)

Mean = 8.56
Standard Deviation = 4.22

The average length of the jail sentence imposed was approximately 8-1/2 months and the modal or most common sentence (for roughly half of all cases) was 12 months or 1 year.

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[a] Includes a 15 day and a 20 day sentence.

[b] Includes a 100 day sentence.

[c] Includes a 179 day sentence.

[1] The Oregon State Correctional Institution (OSCI) is a medium security penal institution with a design capacity of 476. As a matter of Oregon Correction Division policy, it generally receives only younger convicted male felons who have not served a previous imprisonment in an adult correctional facility. However, transfer of other male felons to OSCI by the Corrections Division is provided by law. The Oregon State Penitentiary with a design capacity of 1,107 serves as the state's only maximum security prison.

In terms of prison sentences, our 16 cases with prison time distribute as follows:

Prison Sentence Length		Percentage	(Number)
One	(1) Year[a]	6.3%	(1)
Two	(2) Years[b]	12.5%	(2)
Three	(3) Years	6.3%	(1)
Four	(4) Years		(0)
Five	(5) Years	43.8%	(7)
Six	(6) Years		(0)
Seven	(7) Years		(0)
Eight	(8) Years		(0)
Nine	(9) Years	6.3%	(1)
Ten	(10) Years[c]	18.8%	(3)
Eleven	(11) Years		(0)
Twelve	(12) Years		(0)
Thirteen	(13) Years		(0)
Fourteen	(14) Years		(0)
Fifteen	(15) Years		(0)
Sixteen	(16) Years[d]	6.3%	(1)
	Totals	100.0%	(16)

Mean = 6.19
Standard Deviation = 3.84

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[a] This sentence was actually for 1-1/2 years.

[b] One of these sentences was for 2-1/2 years.

[c] Of the three (3) individuals serving these 10 year sentences, one was convicted on two (2) counts of Robbery II (the offense which we keyed on for this research) and there was also a conviction for unlawful possession of weapons which carried a one year incarceration sentence to be served consecutively with the 10 year sentence at OSCI. A second individual had a conviction for Escape I in addition to the conviction for Robbery I which brought him to our attention. Each of these offenses carried a 10 year incarceration sentence to be served concurrently at OSCI. The third individual was serving his 10 year sentence at OSP for a 1980 arrest conviction on charges of Robbery I (the criterion offense for selection into the study group for this report) and a concurrent sentence for an Escape I conviction. In addition, both of these last two individuals were serving life sentences at their respective penal institutions for a 1979 murder they were both convicted of in 1980. The 10 year prison sentences were to be served concurrent with the life sentences imposed.

[d] The individual serving this sentence at OSCI had been convicted of Robbery I (the study criterion offense) and also Kidnap I. Each conviction here carried a 16 year sentence to be served concurrently. Besides these two convictions, this individual was also serving a 5 year sentence for a 1980 Robbery I conviction to be served concurrent with the 16 year sentence already mentioned.

For the 16 cases with convictions resulting in prison time to be served, the average length of the incarceration period imposed was just over 6 years. The modal sentence length was 5 years, and the range was from 1-1/2 years to 16 years.[1]

THE SURVEY RESEARCH ANALYSIS OF THE IDENTIFIED JUVENILE REMAND CASES FOR THIS STUDY

Earlier in this report, we indicated that in the second component of the research we were concerned with supplementing our CCH/OBTS system data with additional background data on the profile characteristics of these "remanded" juvenile felony arrestees. To do this we designed a survey questionnaire for use in the field to obtain from case files in juvenile departments additional data on who these juveniles were and how involved they had been in the juvenile justice system in Oregon. In particular, we were interested in learning about their prior delinquency involvement and their degree of penetration of the juvenile justice system.

We have organized the results of our analyses of these profile characteristics around a set of guiding questions. As we have already presented "face sheet" information (on pages 12 through 14 of this report) on the age, sex, and ethnic background of these remanded juveniles, we will begin with other questionnaire questions and data of interest to the reader. We have enclosed as Appendix B at the end of this report a copy of the survey questionnaire used to collect juvenile department case file data in the field and other pertinent information on these juveniles.

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[1] As we noted earlier, two of the individuals serving 10 year terms for the convictions on Robbery I arrests in 1980 (the selection criteria for inclusion in this study) also had life sentences for a joint murder conviction resulting from 1979 arrests. However, as these life sentences emerged from a 1979 arrest, they were not included in these data. We are only interested in this research in the sentence outcomes for the 1980 CCH reported Part I felony arrests resulting in remand to adult court.

Where Did These "Remanded" Juveniles Live at the Time of Their First Part I Felony Arrest in 1980?

Table 9 presents the data of interest here. As the reader can see, the remanding of juveniles for serious (Part I) felony crimes is not evenly distributed across all counties and in fact, remanded youth resided in only 19 of Oregon's 36 counties (or roughly half of them). Also, it appears that some counties may be over- or under-represented in terms of the proportion of cases per unit of risk population. For example, more than twice as many remanded juveniles resided in Marion County (23 cases) as in Multnomah County (11 cases).

Table 9: County of Residence of Remanded Juveniles at the Time of Their First CCH Recorded Part I Felony Arrest in 1980

County	Percentage	Number
Benton	4.0%	(4)
Clackamas	4.0%	(4)
Clatsop	1.0%	(1)
Curry	1.0%	(1)
Deschutes	4.0%	(4)
Douglas	3.0%	(3)
Jackson	7.1%	(7)
Josephine	9.1%	(9)
Klamath	6.1%	(6)
Lane	5.1%	(5)
Lincoln	3.0%	(3)
Linn	3.0%	(3)
Marion	23.2%	(23)
Multnomah	11.1%	(11)
Polk	2.0%	(2)
Tillamook	1.0%	(1)
Umatilla	4.0%	(4)
Washington	6.1%	(6)
Yamhill	1.0%	(1)
Out-of-State-Other	1.0%	(1)
Total	100.0%	(99)

How Long Had These Remanded Juveniles Been Residents of the Above Cited Counties?

In general, it appears that most of these remanded juveniles had been long term residents of their respective counties at the time of their first CCH recorded Part I felony arrest in 1980. Table 10 indicates that two-thirds (66.7%) of these juveniles had lived in their respective counties for five (5) years or more and that only 10.1 percent had been residents of these counties for a year or less at the time of their initial 1980 Part I felony arrests.

Table 10: Years of Residence in Respective Counties Prior to Initial CCH Recorded Part I Felony Arrests in 1980

Years of Residence	Percentage	(Number)
One Year or Less	10.1%	(10)
Two Years	7.1%	(7)
Three Years	6.1%	(6)
Four Years	3.0%	(3)
Five Years	4.0%	(4)
Six Years	1.0%	(1)
Seven Years	0.0%	(0)
Eight Years or More	61.6%	(61)
Unknown	7.1%	(7)
Total	100.0%	(99)

What Prior Juvenile Court Involvement Did These Remanded Juveniles Have?

One measure of the extent to which these remanded juveniles have "penetrated" or become involved with the juvenile justice system is to determine for each juvenile the number of all known juvenile court referrals (referenced or documented in juvenile department case files) occurring prior to the first 1980 Part I felony arrest referenced in this research. Table 11 contains the data of interest.

Table 11: Number of All Known Juvenile Court Referrals Prior to First CCH Recorded Part I Felony Arrest in 1980[1]

Number of Prior Referrals[1]	Percentage	(Number)
0	3.0%	(3)
1	3.0%	(3)
2	5.1%	(5)
3	4.0%	(4)
4	4.0%	(4)
5	12.1%	(12)
6	6.1%	(6)
7	4.0%	(4)
8	4.0%	(4)
9	7.1%	(7)
10	10.1%	(10)
11	5.1%	(5)
12	6.1%	(6)
13	4.0%	(4)
14	6.1%	(6)
15	1.0%	(1)
16	2.0%	(2)
17	3.0%	(3)
18	1.0%	(1)
19	1.0%	(1)
20	0.0%	(0)
21	1.0%	(1)
22	2.0%	(2)
23	2.0%	(2)
24	1.0%	(1)
25	1.0%	(1)
26	0.0%	(0)
27	1.0%	(1)
Totals	100.0%	(99)

Mean = 9.545
(Std. Dev. = 6.098)

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[1] Referrals here include those for noncriminal, as well as, criminal reasons recorded at intake (regardless of formal or informal processing of cases) but does exclude referrals for special processing (such as hearings to review case progress and administrative transfers to permit court testimony). The noncriminal reasons include children involved in dependency hearings which was common for those cases referred at a very early age.

First, examination of the data in Table 11 indicates that the vast majority of all these study cases had one or more prior juvenile court referrals. In fact, only 3.0% (or 3 cases) had no known or documented prior juvenile court referrals.

Second, the range in number of known prior juvenile court referrals extended from 0 to 27.

Third, the average number of known prior juvenile court referrals was 9.545 (with a standard deviation of 6.098).

This high average number of priors is not too surprising given the high average age of these juveniles.

What Was the Most Serious Type of Charge Listed Among the Above Cited Prior Juvenile Court Referrals?

Aside from the measurement of repeated involvement or multiple referrals to juvenile court; there is also the issue of the seriousness or type of arrest offense charge or intake reason for juvenile court referral. To answer this question, we have arranged our data in Table 12 on the most serious charge or referral reason listed among all the priors.

Table 12: Type of Most Serious Offense Charge Listed Among Prior Juvenile Court Referrals

Charge Type	Percentage	(Number)
No Priors (Does Not Apply)	3.0%	(3)
Criminal: Against the Person	18.2%	(18)
Criminal: Against Property	78.8%	(78)
Criminal: Against Statute	0.0%	(0)
Noncriminal: Status Offense	0.0%	(0)
Noncriminal: Dependent, Abused, and/or Neglected	0.0%	(0)
Other	0.0%	(0)
Unknown	0.0%	(0)
Totals	100.0%	(99)

As we can see, of those 96 cases with priors, all of them had criminal (i.e., delinquent) charges or acts listed as the type of most serious charge among the priors.

However, only 18.75% (or 18 of 96) had a crime against the person listed as the most serious offense included among the prior referrals.

More specific information on these offenses is provided in the next section of the report.

What Was the Most Serious Single Offense Charge Listed Among the Prior Juvenile Court Referrals?

This question focuses on the specific type of offense charge for the offense which was rated as the most serious listed for any prior juvenile court referral. Table 13 lists these offenses for the 99 juveniles in our study.

Examination of Table 13 reveals that with the exception of a few cases, most of these offenses could not be defined as violent crimes directed toward persons.

However, it is of some interest that the concentration of most serious priors in the property offense category was not very evenly distributed among the specific property offense charges. Particularly surprising was the large number of prior burglary charges (54.5%) followed by auto theft or unauthorized use of a motor vehicle (11.1%) and larceny-theft (9.1%). This distribution of what can be termed predatory types of offenses, together with the high average number of prior juvenile court referrals (9.5), suggests that juvenile remand for serious felony crimes in Oregon is largely a matter of what might be termed chronic, predatory property crime. While patterns of juvenile delinquency in general show little offense specialization and much versatility,[1] there may be important instances where groups of delinquents restrict

[1] See Malcolm W. Klein, "Offense Specialisation and Versatility Among Juveniles," British Journal of Criminology, Vol. 24, No. 2 (April 1984), pp. 185-194 for a review of the literature leading to this general conclusion.

Table 13: Distribution of Most Serious Single Offense Charges Listed Among the Prior Juvenile Court Referrals

Specific Offense Charge	Percentage	(Number)	Rank Order
No Priors (Does Not Apply)	3.0%	(3)	7th
Curfew Violation	0.0%	(0)	
Truancy	0.0%	(0)	
Ungovernable Behavior/Incorrigibility/Beyond Parental Control	0.0%	(0)	
Running Away (Runaway)	0.0%	(0)	
Abuse/Neglect/Dependency	0.0%	(0)	
All Other Noncriminal Offenses Not Listed Above (Except for "Traffic" and "Special Reasons" Listed Below)	0.0%	(0)	
Homicide (Including Manslaughter)	1.0%	(1)	11th (tie)
Forcible Rape	0.0%	(0)	
Robbery (Including Purse Snatching by Force)	4.0%	(4)	5th (tie)
Aggravated Assault (1st and 2nd Degree)	2.0%	(2)	8th (tie)
Burglary (Breaking and/or Entering)	54.5%	(54)	1st
Larceny/Theft: Shoplifting Only	2.0%	(2)	8th (tie)
Larceny-Theft: All Except Shoplifting and Auto Theft	9.1%	(9)	3rd
Auto-Theft (including UUMV)	11.1%	(11)	2nd
Arson	2.0%	(2)	8th (tie)
Simple Assault (All Assaults Other Than Aggravated Assault)	0.0%	(0)	
Forgery and Counterfeiting	1.0%	(1)	11th (tie)
Fraud	4.0%	(4)	5th (tie)
Weapons--Carrying, Possessing, Etc.	0.0%	(0)	
Sex Offenses (All Except Forcible Rape)	1.0%	(1)	11th (tie)
Drug Laws, Violation of (Including Narcotic and Non-narcotic Drugs and Criminal Activity in Drugs	0.0%	(0)	
Liquor Law Violations (Including Drunkenness and Minor in Possession and Excluding Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants	0.0%	(0)	
Disorderly Conduct	0.0%	(0)	
Criminal Mischief	0.0%	(0)	
Vandalism	0.0%	(0)	
All Other Criminal (Delinquent) Offenses Not Listed Above (Except for Those Listed Below)	0.0%	(0)	
Hit and Run	0.0%	(0)	
Reckless Driving	0.0%	(0)	
Driving Without a License or Driving While Suspended	0.0%	(0)	
Driving While Intoxicated (DUII)	0.0%	(0)	
Other Major Traffic Offenses	0.0%	(0)	
Absent Without Leave from MacLaren/Hillcrest	0.0%	(0)	
Valid Court Order/Probation Violation	0.0%	(0)	
Parole Violation	0.0%	(0)	
Other Reason(s)	5.1%	(5)	4th
Unknown	0.0%	(0)	
Totals	100.0%	(99)	

their activities to certain forms of predatory theft and allied conduct (such as burglary and car theft).[1] It is very probable that remanded juveniles may be one such group.

What Were the Consequences of These Prior Referrals in Terms of the Subsequent Juvenile Court Dispositions

Besides the number and seriousness of the prior referrals, it is important to know something about the juvenile court disposition of these priors. In this section we are interested in knowing whether or not any of these priors resulted in adjudication in juvenile court.

As Table 14 indicates, nearly all (95%) of these juveniles had prior juvenile court priors which resulted in petitions being filed and subsequent adjudication.

Table 14: Most of these remanded juveniles had prior referrals which resulted in adjudication and juvenile court jurisdiction.

Did Adjudication on a Prior Referral Occur?	Percentage	(Number)
No Prior (Does Not Apply)	3.0%	(3)
Yes	94.9%	(94)
No	2.0%	(2)
Totals	100.0%	(99)

These results certainly imply that most of these juveniles had been offically recognized by the juvenile court for some prior referral and the fact finding or adjudication process in the court lead to a decision to establish jurisdiction and some form of official or formal probation or case

[1] See Don C. Gibbons, Delinquent Behavior. 2nd ed., Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, p. 288 for a discussion of these limited forms of offense specialization.

supervision. Omitting the 3 cases with no prior referrals recorded and focusing on the 96 cases with priors, only 2 cases (or 2.1%) had one or more prior referrals which did not result in adjudication. It would seem then that our remanded juveniles have caught the official attention of the court and are more than casual or informal clients of the juvenile justice system.

If Adjudication on a Prior Referral Occurred, What Was the Type of the Most Serious Prior Referral Offense Charge Which Resulted in Adjudication?

In the previous section we looked at whether or not a prior referral resulted in adjudication on some charge. The question which arises here pertains to type of offense for which adjudication resulted. Table 15 contains the data necessary to provide a partial answer to this question.[1]

Table 15: Most of the prior referrals resulting in adjudication were for criminal offenses against property.

Type of Offense Resulting in Adjudication	Percentage	(Number)
No Priors (Does Not Apply)	3.0%	(3)
Criminal: Against the Person	13.1%	(13)
Criminal: Against Property	80.8%	(80)
Criminal: Against Statute	1.0%	(1)
Noncriminal: Status Offense	0.0%	(0)
Noncriminal: Dependent, Abused, and/or Neglected	0.0%	(0)
Other, Never Adjudicated	2.0%	(2)
Unknown	0.0%	(0)
Totals	100.0%	(99)

The data in Table 15 reveal that where the prior referrals involved the fact finding process of the juvenile court and adjudication occurred, the most serious offenses resulting in adjudication were offenses against property in

[1] The answer is only partially here in that we did not collect data on the specific type of most serious referral resulting in adjudication. Instead, we have only the general type of offense recorded.

the vast majority of cases. Of the 94 cases where prior juvenile court referrals resulted in adjudication, the most serious adjudicated offense was a property crime 85.1 percent of the time.

Did Any of These Known Prior Juvenile Court Referrals (Above) Result in Commitment to One of the State Training Schools (i.e., to MacLaren or Hillcrest)?

Another measure of the extent to which a prior juvenile court referral has resulted in further or subsequent penetration of the juvenile justice system involves training school commitment. In this section we examine the issue of how many of these 99 remanded juveniles had prior juvenile court referrals which subsequently resulted in commitment to a state training school (i.e. MacLaren or Hillcrest). Table 16 displays the necessary data to answer the above question.

Table 16: Roughly half of these remanded juveniles had prior juvenile court referrals which resulted in commitment to a state training school (i.e., MacLaren or Hillcrest).

Did Any Prior Juvenile Court Referral Result in Commitment to a Training School?	Percentage	Number
Does Not Apply (No Priors)	3.0%	(3)
Yes	50.5%	(50)
No	46.5%	(46)
Totals	100.0%	(99)

Of the 96 remanded juveniles in this study with prior juvenile court referrals, 50 or 52.1 percent previously had been committed to a state training school. This is somewhat surprising when we consider the high average number of priors and the severity of a remand disposition.

At the Time of the First 1980 Remand Arrest, Had This Individual Ever Been Under Temporary Custody to CSD and/or on a CSD Caseworker's Caseload?

Penetration of the juvenile justice system also can be measured by whether or not an individual juvenile has had exposure to the Children's Services Division (CSD) and its service delivery system. Of course, commitment to one of Oregon's two state training schools automatically means exposure to CSD and its service delivery system because CSD operates the training schools in Oregon. However, exposure to CSD services can occur without commitment to a training school in Oregon; and we would expect CSD to have been involved with a number of these remanded juveniles due to their generally extensive history of prior juvenile court referrals. Data for this question are presented in Table 17 as follows:

Table 17: Nearly two-thirds of these remanded juveniles had been under temporary custody to CSD or had been on a CSD caseworker's caseload at the time of the first 1980 remand arrest.

At the Time of the 1980 Remand Arrest, Had This Individual Ever Been Under Temporary Custody to CSD and/or on a CSD Worker's Caseload?	Percentage	Number
Yes	61.6%	(61)
No	37.4%	(37)
Unknown	1.0%	(1)
Totals	100.0%	(99)

As these data reveal, nearly two-thirds (61.6%) of the remanded juveniles were previously known to CSD.

What Factors Played a Role in the Decision to Remand to Adult Court for 1980 Serious (Part I) Felony Arrests?

As part of the survey research questionnaire to collect data on remanded juveniles in the field, we asked the following question:

> "From an examination of the information (or findings of fact) in the juvenile department case file on this individual, is there documentation that any of the following were factors in the decision to remand to the adult court for any of the 1980 arrests cited?"

With this question, we listed out as responses six (6) factors. These six (6) factors or judicial requirements for remand were adapted from the eight (8) outlined in the U.S. Supreme Court case involving Kent v. United States, 383 U.S. 541, 562 (1966).[1] Although Oregon has not adopted all of these criteria, use of Kent-type requirements focuses attention in this research on those factors which informally bear on the decision to remand or not.

In our analysis for this question we examine in the first section of Table 18 each of these factors singly, and in the second section in combination.

Given Oregon's heavy reliance on the use of the amenability to treatment in the juvenile justice system criterion or factor for remand decisions, it is not surprising that this factor shows the highest citation rate in

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[1] As much as possible, the application of these criteria in a remand decision was coded from information on the "order of remand" or inferred from other written documentation such as counselor reports and case file narratives of various kinds. The two criteria omitted included the "prosecutive merit of the complaint" (i.e., whether there is evidence upon which a grand jury may be expected to return an indictment), and "the desirability of trial and disposition of the entire offense in one court when the juvenile's associates in the alleged offense are adults who will be charged with a crime." As Oregon's remand laws focus exclusively on amenability to treatment in the juvenile justice system and as these last two criteria are hard to glean from juvenile court remand orders and other case file documents, we omitted them here.

Table 18: Which "Kent" Criteria or Factors Applied in the Official Decision to Remand to Adult Court for Any of the 1980 CCH Part I Felony Arrests Studied?

A. Frequency of Citation of "Kent" Criteria Considered Individually:

Individual Criteria Cited	Percentage	(Number)
(a) Seriousness of the alleged Offense(s) for which remanded (i.e., danger to self or others)	34.3%	(34)
(b) Amenability to treatment (i.e., little likelihood of rehabilitation by use of procedures, services, and facilities available to the juvenile court)	97.0%	(96)
(c) "Sophistication" of the juvenile -- especially in terms of career type involvement in crime of a predatory nature	44.4%	(44)
(d) Indication that the alleged offense was committed in an aggressive, violent, premeditated or willful manner	34.3%	(34)
(e) Chronic involvement in "runs" from own home or out of home placement	24.2%	(24)
(f) Number of prior referrals (chronic court involvement)	58.6%	(58)

B. Frequency Distribution for Number of "Kent" Factors Cited:

Number of "Kent" Factors Cited	Percentage	(Number)
(a) One (1)	20.2%	(20)
(b) Two (2)	24.2%	(24)
(c) Three (3)	26.3%	(26)
(d) Four (4)	11.1%	(11)
(e) Five (5)	8.1%	(8)
(f) Six (6)	10.1%	(10)
Totals	100.0%	(99)

Mean = 2.92
(Std. Dev. = 1.55)

Table 18-A. Ninety-six (96) of the 99 cases, or 97.0%, had this factor cited as a reason for remand to adult court in 1980.[1]

The second most frequently cited "Kent" criteria or factor in the remand decision was "number of prior referrals" (58.6%) followed by "sophistication" of delinquent career in terms of involvement in predatory crime. Surprisingly, "seriousness of the alleged offenses" and committing the alleged offense in an "aggressive, violent, premeditated, or willful manner" tied for fourth with each cited in about one third (34.3%) of the cases. "Chronic involvement in 'runs'" was the least often cited criterion or factor in the remand decision.

Before leaving the issue of citing the "Kent" criteria, it is of some interest to know the average number of factors cited and the frequency distribution of cases arrayed by the total number of such factors cited. This frequency distribution (with the accompanying measures of central tendency) is displayed in Table 18-B.

Review of the data in Table 18-B reveals that in the vast majority of cases (79.8%), more than one Kent criterion were cited as the basis for remand. In fact, somewhat over half (55.6%) of these cases had three (3) or more factors cited as the basis for remand. Across all cases, the average number of factors cited was 2.92 with a frequency distribution range of one (1) to six (6).

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[1] It would seem that this figure should be 100% given that the only criterion for remand in Oregon is the court's determination "that retaining jurisdiction will not serve the best interests of the child because the child is not amenable to rehabilitation in facilities or programs available to the court." Perhaps, the fact that the other five (5) criteria relate to the issue of amenability to treatment is a factor here. The three cases not citing amenability to treatment as a factor distribute on the other "Kent" criteria as follows: (1) One case had a single criterion (number of prior referrals) cited, (2) another case had two criteria cited (seriousness of alleged offenses and premeditated, willful matter), and (3) the last case had three criteria cited ("sophistication" of delinquent career, chronic runaway, and number of prior referrals).

What Were the Ages of These Remanded Juveniles as of Their Earliest Known Juvenile Court Referral?

Before leaving the survey research effort and the data generated from the survey questionnaire used in the field, one last item of information has some bearing on our discussion of the degree to which these youth were involved in the juvenile justice system. This item asks for the age of the juvenile as of the date of his or her earliest or first recorded juvenile court referral.[1]

Table 19 represents our data on the age at first juvenile court referral.

Table 19: Frequency Distribution for Age at First Known Juvenile Court Referral for the Study Group

Age (in Years) at First Known Juvenile Court Referral	Percentage	Number
Under One (1)	1.0%	(1)
One (1)	1.0%	(1)
Two (2)	1.0%	(1)
Three (3)	0.0%	(0)
Four (4)	0.0%	(0)
Five (5)	0.0%	(0)
Six (6)	2.0%	(2)
Seven (7)	1.0%	(1)
Eight (8)	1.0%	(1)
Nine (9)	7.1%	(7)
Ten (10)	3.0%	(3)
Eleven (11)	15.2%	(15)
Twelve (12)	11.1%	(11)
Thirteen (13)	12.1%	(12)
Fourteen (14)	20.2%	(20)
Fifteen (15)	10.1%	(10)
Sixteen (16)	7.1%	(7)
Seventeen (17)	7.1%	(7)
	100.0%	(99)
	Mean = 12.97 (Std. Dev. = 3.22)	

The average age at first known juvenile court referral is 12.97 years.

[1] For the three (3) cases with no prior (i.e., pre-1980) juvenile court referrals, we used the age of the juvenile as of the date of his or her first 1980 arrest as recorded in the CCH file. The respective ages of these three juveniles were as follows: 17.728, 17.985 and 17.774.

APPENDIX A

LISTING OF VALUES ON KEY VARIABLES FOR THE ARREST INCIDENTS STUDIED AND TRACKED (N=114)

(Remanded Juveniles - Statewide, 1980)

ARREST INCIDENT OR CASE NO.	MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE BY ORS NO.	MOST SERIOUS JUDICIAL CHARGE BY ORS NO.	JUDICIAL DISPOSITION	INCARCERATION SENTENCE? 0=None 1=1 Year or Less 2=More Than 1 Year	INCARCERATION SENTENCE SUSPENDED? 0=None 1=Part 2=All	PROBATION SENTENCE? 0=None 1=1 Year or Less 2=More Than 1 Year	DOLLAR ($) AMOUNT OF FINE (F) AND/OR RESTITUTION (R)	AGE IN YEARS AT TIME OF ARREST	SEX	COUNTY OF ARREST 37=OSP
1	164.135	0.0	No Court Filing Reported	0	0	0		17.596	M	37
2	164.135	164.135	Convicted	0	0	0	F=$207	17.656	M	2
3	164.055	164.055	Release, No Complaint	0	0	0		16.780	M	2
4	164.055	487.235	Convicted	0	0	0		17.303	M	2
5	164.225	164.215	Convicted	1	0	2		17.303	M	2
6	164.415	164.225	Convicted	2	0	0		17.383	M	2
7	164.215	164.045	Convicted	0	0	2		17.837	M	3
8	164.225	164.225	Charge Dismissed	0	0	0		17.826	M	3
9	164.225	164.225	Convicted	1	0	2		17.372	M	3
10	164.225	0.0	No Court Filing Reported	0	0	0		17.161	M	3
11	164.215	164.215	Convicted	1	2	2		17.818	M	3
12	164.135	0.0	No Court Filing Reported	0	0	0		17.818	M	4
13	164.225	164.055	Convicted	2	0	0		17.418	M	8
14	164.135	164.135	Convicted	0	0	2		17.314	M	8
15	164.135	164.135	Convicted	0	0	2		17.377	M	9
16	164.055	164.055	Convicted	0	0	2		17.498	M	9
17	164.215	0.0	No Court Filing Reported	0	0	0		17.687	M	9
18	164.225	164.215	Convicted	2	2	2		17.758	M	9
19	164.055	164.055	Convicted	1	0	0		17.780	M	10
20	164.215	164.215	Charge Dismissed	0	0	0		17.944	M	10
21	164.225	164.215	Convicted	2	2	2		17.057	M	10
22	163.115	163.118	Convicted	0	0	2		16.370	M	12
23	164.225	164.225	Convicted	2	0	0		17.936	M	15
24	164.135	164.135	Charge Dismissed	0	0	0		17.462	M	15
25	164.405	164.395	Convicted	1	0	0		17.900	M	15
26	164.055	164.055	Convicted	1	0	0		17.057	M	15
27	164.215	164.215	Convicted	0	0	0		16.923	M	15
28	164.055	164.055	Charge Dismissed	0	0	0		17.916	M	15
29	164.225	164.225	Convicted	1	0	0		17.662	M	15
30	164.225	164.055	Convicted	1	0	0		17.687	M	15
31	164.055	164.055	Convicted	1	0	0		17.536	M	15

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ARREST INCIDENT OR CASE NO.	MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE BY ORS NO.	MOST SERIOUS JUDICIAL CHARGE BY ORS NO.	JUDICIAL DISPOSITION	INCARCERATION SENTENCE? 0=None 1=1 Year or Less 2=More Than 1 Year	INCARCERATION SENTENCE SUSPENDED? 0=None 1=Part 2=All	PROBATION SENTENCE? 0=None 1=1 Year or Less 2=More Than 1 Year	DOLLAR ($) AMOUNT OF FINE (F) AND/OR RESTITUTION (R)	AGE IN YEARS AT TIME OF ARREST	SEX	COUNTY OF ARREST 37=OSP
32	164.215	164.215	Convicted	1	0	0		17.405	M	15
33	164.215	164.215	Charge Dismissed	0	0	0		17.829	M	17
34	164.225	164.225	Convicted	1	0	0		17.930	M	17
35	164.225	0.0	No Court Filing Reported	0	0	0		17.936	M	17
36	164.225	0.0	No Court Filing Reported	0	0	0		17.613	M	17
37	164.225	0.0	No Court Filing Reported	0	0	0		17.399	M	17
38	164.215	164.215	Convicted	0	0	2	F=$885	17.985	M	17
39	164.055	0.0	No Court Filing Reported	0	0	0		17.388	M	17
40	164.055	0.0	No Court Filing Reported	0	0	0		17.958	M	18
41	164.215	164.215	Convicted	0	0	2		17.944	M	18
42	164.215	164.215	Convicted	0	0	2		17.651	M	18
43	164.215	164.215	Convicted	0	0	2		17.851	M	18
44	164.415	164.415	Charge Dismissed	0	0	0		17.574	M	18
45	164.225	0.0	No Court Filing Reported	0	0	0		17.999	M	18
46	164.135	164.135	Convicted	2	0	0	F=$6	17.303	M	20
47	164.055	164.055	Release, No Complaint	0	0	0		17.884	M	20
48	164.135	164.135	Convicted	2	0	0	F=$155, R=$2030	17.317	M	20
49	164.415	164.415	Convicted	2	0	0		17.451	M	20
50	164.135	164.135	Convicted	1	0	0	F=$424	17.426	M	20
51	164.135	164.135	Convicted	0	0	2		16.052	M	20
52	164.225	164.215	Convicted	0	0	2		17.971	M	21
53	164.225	164.215	Convicted	1	0	2	R=$402	17.002	M	21
54	164.135	164.135	Convicted	1	0	2	R=$300	17.804	M	21
55	164.415	164.415	Convicted	2	0	0		17.467	M	22
56	163.185	163.185	Release, No Complaint	0	0	0		17.525	M	22
57	164.055	164.055	Convicted	0	0	2	F=$310	17.771	M	22
58	164.055	164.225	Convicted	2	1	2		17.358	M	24
59	164.225	164.225	Release, No Complaint	0	0	0		17.103	M	24
60	164.215	164.215	Charge Dismissed	0	0	0		17.120	M	24
61	164.215	164.215	Convicted	2	2	2		17.659	M	24
62	164.135	164.135	Convicted	2	2	2		17.092	M	24
63	164.415	164.415	Convicted	2	0	0		17.793	M	24
64	164.135	164.135	Convicted	1	0	2	F=$250	17.856	M	24
65	164.135	164.135	Convicted	0	0	2		17.966	M	24
66	164.215	164.215	Convicted	1	0	2		17.804	M	24
67	164.225	164.215	Convicted	2	2	2		17.695	M	24
68	164.055	164.055	Convicted	2	0	2		16.496	M	24

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ARREST INCIDENT OR CASE NO.	MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE BY ORS NO.	MOST SERIOUS JUDICIAL CHARGE BY ORS NO.	JUDICIAL DISPOSITION	INCARCERATION SENTENCE? 0=None 1=1 Year or Less 2=More Than 1 Year	INCARCERATION SENTENCE SUSPENDED? 0=None 1=Part 2=All	PROBATION SENTENCE? 0=None 1=1 Year or Less 2=More Than 1 Year	DOLLAR ($) AMOUNT OF FINE (F) AND/OR RESTITUTION (R)	AGE IN YEARS AT TIME OF ARREST	SEX	COUNTY OF ARREST 37=OSP
69	164.225	164.225	Convicted	2	2	2		17.982	M	24
70	164.225	164.215	Convicted	1	0	2		17.906	M	24
71	164.055	0.0	No Court Filing Reported	0	0	0		17.128	M	24
72	164.225	0.0	No Court Filing Reported	0	0	0		17.736	M	24
73	164.225	164.055	Convicted	1	0	2		17.911	M	24
74	164.055	164.055	Convicted	0	0	2	F=$400	17.862	M	24
75	163.375	163.375	Charge Dismissed	0	0	0		17.774	M	24
76	164.225	164.225	Convicted	0	0	2		17.640	M	24
77	164.135	164.135	Convicted	1	2	2		17.514	M	24
78	164.215	164.215	Convicted	1	0	2		17.257	M	24
79	164.225	164.215	Convicted	1	0	2		17.818	M	24
80	164.055	164.055	Convicted	1	2	2		17.021	M	24
81	164.215	164.215	Convicted	1	0	2	F=$525, R=$1559	17.385	M	24
82	164.055	164.055	Convicted	1	0	0		17.227	M	24
83	164.215	164.215	Convicted	1	0	2		17.147	M	24
84	164.135	164.135	Convicted	2	0	0		17.654	M	26
85	164.325	164.325	Dismissed Due to Mental Incompetence	0	0	0		17.708	M	26
86	164.415	164.405	Convicted	2	0	0		17.076	M	26
87	164.405	0.0	No Court Filing Reported	0	0	0		16.408	M	26
88	164.225	164.225	Convicted	0	0	2		16.690	M	26
89	164.225	0.0	No Court Filing Reported	0	0	0		16.931	M	26
90	164.135	0.0	No Court Filing Reported	0	0	0		16.657	M	26
91	164.135	0.0	No Court Filing Reported	0	0	0		17.128	M	26
92	164.225	164.225	Convicted	2	0	0		17.659	M	26
93	163.375	163.375	Charge Dismissed	0	0	0		17.681	M	26
94	164.135	164.135	Convicted	1	0	0		17.613	M	26
95	163.118	0.0	No Court Filing Reported	0	0	0		17.728	M	26
96	164.225	164.225	Convicted	2	0	0		17.821	M	26
97	164.135	164.135	Charge Dismissed	0	0	0		17.563	M	27
98	164.225	164.225	Charge Dismissed	0	0	0		17.903	M	27
99	164.225	164.225	Convicted	2	0	0		17.821	M	27
100	163.185	164.415	Convicted	2	0	0		17.900	M	29
101	163.185	164.415	Convicted	2	0	0		16.734	M	29
102	163.185	164.415	Convicted	2	0	0		17.771	M	29
103	164.215	164.215	Convicted	2	0	0		17.596	M	29
104	164.225	164.225	Convicted	2	0	0	R=$893	17.703	M	30

ARREST INCIDENT OR CASE NO.	MOST SERIOUS ARREST CHARGE BY ORS NO.	MOST SERIOUS JUDICIAL CHARGE BY ORS NO.	JUDICIAL DISPOSITION	INCARCERATION SENTENCE? 0=None 1=1 Year or Less 2=More Than 1 Year	INCARCERATION SENTENCE SUSPENDED? 0=None 1=Part 2=All	PROBATION SENTENCE? 0=None 1=1 Year or Less 2=More Than 1 Year	DOLLAR ($) AMOUNT OF FINE (F) AND/OR RESTITUTION (R)	AGE IN YEARS AT TIME OF ARREST	SEX	COUNTY OF ARREST 37=OSP
105	164.225	164.225	Convicted	0	0	2	R=$5690	17.706	M	30
106	163.375	163.375	Charge Dismissed	0	0	0		17.955	M	30
107	164.055	0.0	No Court Filing Reported	0	0	0		17.859	M	30
108	164.055	164.055	Convicted	0	0	2		17.331	M	34
109	164.135	164.135	Charge Dismissed	0	0	0		17.613	M	34
110	164.225	164.215	Convicted	0	0	2		17.999	M	34
111	163.115	164.415	Convicted	0	0	2		17.916	M	34
112	163.115	164.415	Convicted	0	0	2		17.864	M	34
113	164.135	164.135	Convicted	0	0	2		17.818	F	34
114	164.225	164.225	Convicted	0	0	2		17.410	M	34

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APPENDIX B

JUV. REMAND STUDY- FFY'82

SPECIAL STUDY OF "REMANDED" JUVENILES
ARRESTED FOR SERIOUS FELONIES IN CY 1980

Case File Data Form - Cover Sheet

Use the information on this sheet to locate cases selected for inclusion in our study of juveniles arrested for serious (Part I) felonies in Oregon in CY 1980 and later remanded to adult court for prosecution. After locating the appropriate case file, complete the attached questionnaire and data form. (Note that for some individuals you may have to track on more than one Part I felony arrest for CY 1980.)

SID. NO. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

D.O.B. ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐
Mo. Day Year

Name: ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Last

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
First

☐.
M.I.

AKA Names: 1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

(Continued on Reverse Side)

Arrest Dates
and Offenses
by ORS NO.

	Date of Arrest			ORS NO.
	Mo.	Day	Year	
1.	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐.☐☐☐

Offense Name: _____

2.	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐.☐☐☐

Offense Name: _____

3.	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐.☐☐☐

Offense Name: _____

4.	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐☐.☐☐☐

Offense Name: _____

Sex: ☐

1 = Male
2 = Female

Juvenile Court Case No._____

JUV. REMAND STUDY-FFY'82

Juvenile Court Case File Data - Face Sheet Information

Item No. Card 1

1. Sex: 1=Male 2=Female 9=Unknown [ ] 1

2. Race: [ ] 2
1=White (Caucasian)
2=Black (Negro)
3=Hispanic
4=Oriental
5=(American) Indian
8=Other, Specify: _____
_____
9=Unknown

3. Date of Birth: Mo. [ ][ ] 3 4 Day [ ][ ] 5 6 Year [ ][ ] 7 8

4. SID Number: [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

5. County of Residence at Time of First CY 1980 Remand Arrest Listed on Cover Sheet: [ ][ ] 16 17

01=Baker	13=Harney	25=Morrow	88=Out of State-Other, Specify: _____
02=Benton	14=Hood River	26=Multnomah	
03=Clackamas	15=Jackson	27=Polk	
04=Clatsop	16=Jefferson	28=Sherman	99=Unknown, Specify:
05=Columbia	17=Josephine	29=Tillamook	_____
06=Coos	18=Klamath	30=Umatilla	_____
07=Crook	19=Lake	31=Union	
08=Curry	20=Lane	32=Wallowa	
09=Deschutes	21=Lincoln	33=Wasco	
10=Douglas	22=Linn	34=Washington	
11=Gilliam	23=Malheur	35=Wheeler	
12=Grant	24=Marion	36=Yamhill	

6. How long had this individual been a resident of the above county at time of first remand arrest above? [ ] 18

1=One year or less
2=Two years
3=Three years
4=Four years
5=Five years
6=Six years
7=Seven years
8=Eight or more years
9=Unknown

7. Number of all known juvenile court referrals (listed in casefile) prior to the first CY 1980 remand arrest (mentioned in item 5 above): (Note: 99=Unknown) ☐☐ 19 20

8. Type of most serious charge listed among prior referrals, if any: ☐ 21

0=No priors
1=Criminal (delinquent): against the person
2=Criminal (delinquent): against property
3=Criminal (delinquent): against statute, specify:_____
4=Noncriminal: Status offenses
5=Noncriminal: Dependent, abused and/or neglected
8=Other, specify:_____
_____
9=Unknown

9. Most serious single charge listed among prior referrals, if any: ☐☐ 22 23

00=No priors (does not apply)
01=Curfew violation
02=Truancy
03=Ungovernable behavior/incorrigibility/ beyond parental control
04=Running away (runaway) Except for item #41 below
05=Abuse/neglect/dependency
08=All other noncriminal offenses not listed above (except for "traffic" and "special reasons" listed below), Specify:
_____
_____
_____
11=Homicide (including manslaughter)
12=Forcible rape
13=Robbery (including purse snatching by force)
14=Aggravated assault (1st & 2nd degree)
15=Burglary (breaking and/or entering)
16=Larceny/theft: Shoplifting ONLY
17=Larceny/theft: All except shoplifting and auto theft
18=Auto theft (including UUMV)
19=Arson
21=Simple assault (all assaults other than aggravated assault)
20=Forgery and counterfeiting
21=Fraud
22=Weapons--carrying, possessing, etc.
23=Sex offenses (all except forcible rape)
24=Drug laws, violation of (including narcotic and non-narcotic drugs and CAID)
25=Liquor law violations (including drunkenness and MIP and excluding DUII and DUIL)
26=Disorderly conduct
27=Criminal mischief
28=Vandalism
29=All other criminal (delinquent) offenses not listed above (except for those listed below), Specify:_____
_____
_____
31=Hit and run
32=Reckess driving
33=Driving without a license or driving while suspended
34=Driving while intoxicated (DUII or DUIL)
35=Other major traffic offenses, Specify:
_____
_____
_____
41=A.W.O.L. from MacLaren/Hillcrest (see special instructions)
45=Valid Court Order/Probation Violation
55=Parole violation
88=Other, specify reason(s):_____
_____
_____
99=Unknown

10. Did any of these known prior juvenile court referrals (above) result in adjudication (i.e., charges were substantiated in an adjudication/fact finding hearing): [ ] 24

0=No priors (does not apply)
1=Yes
2=No
9=Unknown

11. If an adjudication hearing occurred and charges were substantiated for a prior offense, what was the type of the most serious charge substantiated: [ ] 25

0=No priors (does not apply)
1=Criminal (delinquent): against the person
2=Criminal (delinquent): against property
3=Criminal (delinquent): against statute, specify:_____
4=Noncriminal: Status offenses
5=Noncriminal: Dependent, abused and/or neglected
8=Other, Specify:_____
_____
9=Unknown

12. Did any of these known prior juvenile court referrals (above) result in commitment to one of the state training schools (MacLaren or Hillcrest): [ ] 26

0=No priors (does not apply)
1=Yes
2=No
9=Unknown

13. At the time of the first CY 1980 remand arrest had this individual ever been under temporary custody to CSD and/or on a CSD worker's caseload? [ ] 27

1=Yes
2=No
9=Unknown

14. At the time of the first CY 1980 remand arrest had this individual ever been on "suspended commitment" status to a training school? [ ] 28

1=Yes
2=No
9=Unknown

15. From an examination of the information (or findings of fact) in the juvenile department case file on this individual, is there documentation that any of the following were factors in the official decision to remand to the adult court for any of the 1980 arrests cited? (Place a "1" in each box next to each reason that applies:

a. Seriousness of the alleged offense(s) for which remanded (i.e., danger to self or others) [ ] 29

b. Amenability to treatment (i.e., the likelihood of rehabilitation by use of procedures, services, and facilities available to the juvenile court) [ ] 30

c. "Sophistication" of the juvenile--especially in terms of career type involvement in crime of a predatory nature [ ] 31

d. Indication that the alleged offense was committed in an aggressive, violent, premeditated or willful manner [ ] 32

e. Chronic involvement in "runs" from own home or out of home placement [ ] 33

f. Number of prior referrals (chronic court involvement) [ ] 34

16. Date of first recorded juvenile court referral:
(9's=Unknown)

Mo.		Day		Year	
[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
35	36	37	38	39	40

17. If date unknown (in item #16), give approximate age in years at time of first recorded juvenile court referral:
(9's=Unknown) [ ] [ ] 41 42

18. Special Coding Notes (See coding instructions):

APPENDIX C

Listing of Values on Key Variables for Arrests Resulting in Conviction and Incarceration (N=42)

Arrest Incident or Case Number	Most Serious Arrest Charge by ORS No.	Most Serious Judical Charge by ORS No.	Length of Incarceration Sentence Imposed in			Place or Institution Sentence Was to be Served[b]
			Years	Months[a]	Days	
1	164.225	164.215		6		Jail
2	164.415	164.225	5			OSCI
3	164.225	164.225		6		Jail
4	164.225	164.055	5			OSCI
5	164.055	164.055	1			Jail
6	164.225	164.225	5			OSCI
7	164.405	164.395		4		Jail
8	164.055	164.055		6		Jail
9	164.225	164.225		9		Jail
10	164.225	164.055		8		Jail
11	164.055	164.055			15	Jail
12	164.215	164.215		4		Jail
13	164.225	164.225	1			Jail
14	164.135	164.135	1			Jail
15	164.135	164.135	2	6		OSCI
16	164.415	164.415	1			Jail
17	164.135	164.135		5	29	Jail
18	164.225	164.215			20	Jail
19	164.135	164.135		3	10	Jail
20	164.415	164.415	16			OSCI
21	164.055	164.225	1			Jail
22	164.415	164.415	5			OSCI
23	164.135	164.135	1			Jail
24	164.215	164.215	1			Jail
25	164.225	164.215	1			Jail
26	164.225	164.055	1			Jail
27	164.215	164.215	1			Jail
28	164.225	164.215	1			Jail
29	164.215	164.215		6		Jail
30	164.055	164.055	1			Jail
31	164.215	164.215	1			Jail
32	164.135	164.135	3			OSCI
33	164.415	164.405	10			OSCI
34	164.225	164.225	5			OSCI
35	164.135	164.135	1			Jail
36	164.225	164.225	9			OSCI
37	164.225	164.225	5			OSCI
38	163.185	164.415	10			OSP
39	163.185	164.415	10			OSCI
40	163.185	164.415	1	6		OSCI
41	164.215	164.215	2			OSCI
42	164.225	164.225	5			OSCI

[a] Months are 30 days long.

[b] OSP = Oregon State Penitentiary
OSCI = Oregon State Correctional Institution
Jail = City or County Jail